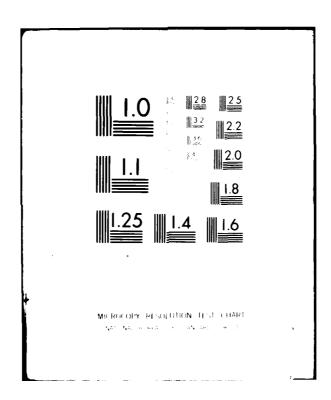
NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER WASHINGTON DC Antarctic ICE Charts 1979-1980.(U) May 81 AD-A098 666 F/6 8/12 UNCLASSIFIED 11 2





ANTARCTIC ICE CHARTS 1979—1980

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PREPARED BY
NAVAL POLAR OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER,
SUITLAND, MD



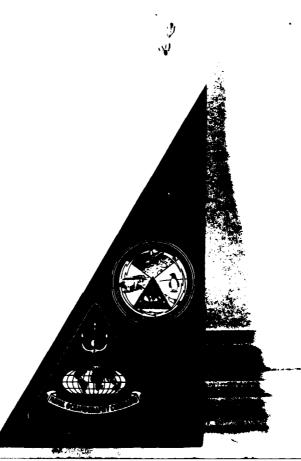
PREPARED FOR COMMANDER, NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND NSTL STATION, BAY ST. LOUIS. MS 39529 LEVEL



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FOREWORD

The U.S. Navy has a long and colorful history of polar exploration and currently is an active participant in the growing national activity in the Arctic and Antarctic. The strategic importance and increased demand for the natural resources of these areas have resulted in a greater requirement for environmental information. In 1976, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) joined the Navy in forming a joint ice Center (JIC) to combine efforts and resources in sea ice analysis and forecasting.

Through 1972, reliable sea ice information in the polar regions was based on a relatively few shore station and ship reports augmented by limited aerial reconnaissance data. These data were further restricted mainly to the relatively small areas observed primarily during the ship operating seasons. The advent of high resolution satellite imagery combined with the ground truth of conventional observations has in recent years enabled a description of the polar ice fields on a semi-synoptic scale in both polar regions.

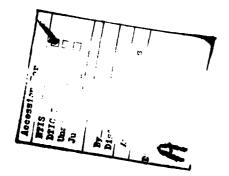
This publication is the fourth in a continuing bi-yearly series of Antarctic sea ice atlases prepared in the Joint Ice Center at the Naval Polar Oceanography Center, Suitland. The atlas contains weekly charts depicting Southern Hemisphere ice conditions and extents. The information presented was prepared under operational time constraints principally from satellite imagery supplemented by conventional observations. Table 1 located on the inside back cover summarizes satellite data availability for 1979 and 1980.

Commencing with the first analysis of 1980, ice concentrations are identified in tenths of ice coverage. Ice concentrations in analyses of prior years, 1979 and earlier, were identified in oktas or eighths coverage.

The purpose of this atlas is to provide operators and researchers with reliable weekly hemispheric ice analyses. Satellite data limitations and other difficulties involved in manually synthesizing various forms of ice data have evolved the following analysis procedures:

- a. Conventional shore station, ship and aerial ice reconnaissance observations are plotted on base charts and evaluated for timeliness.
- b. Satellite data is analyzed for ice information content, with the most recent and highest resolution considered first. Synthesis of conventional with satellite data yields the final analysis.
- c. Where sufficient data is not available to define the sea ice limit, an estimated ice boundary is depicted. After one week of no data availability the ice edge position is based on analyzed theoretical ice drift data and other diagnostic aids. During subsequent weeks of no data availability the ice edges approach seasonal mean positions.

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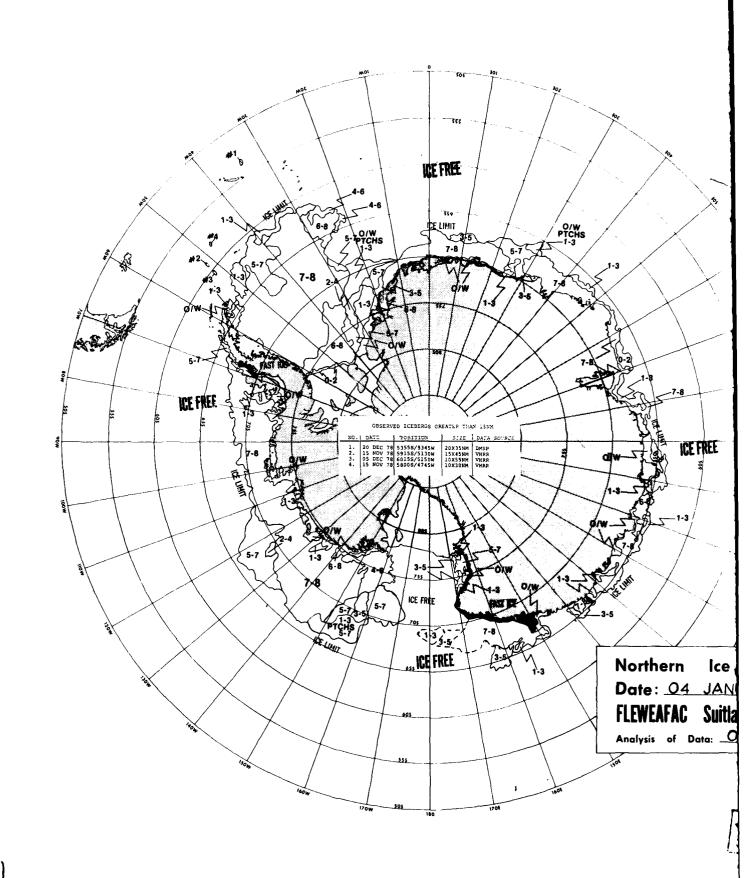
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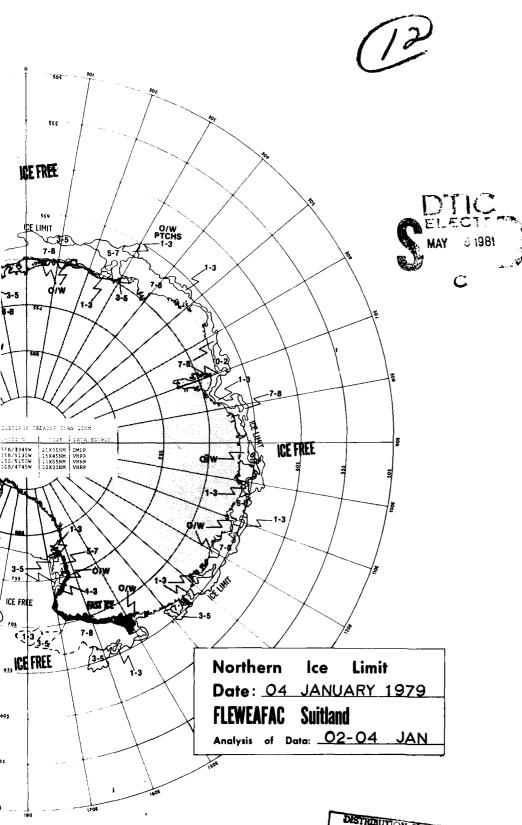
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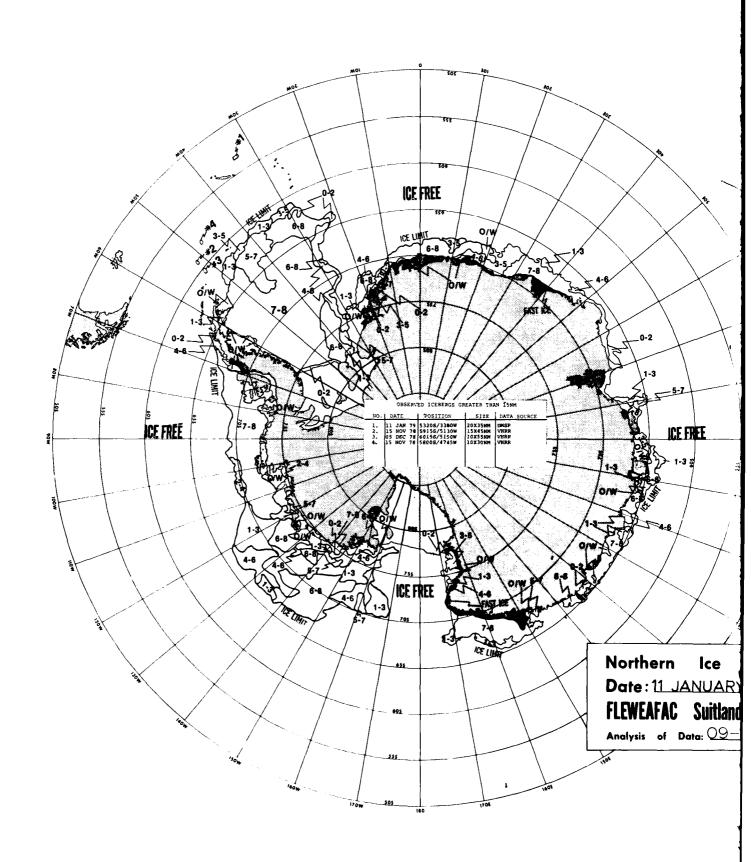
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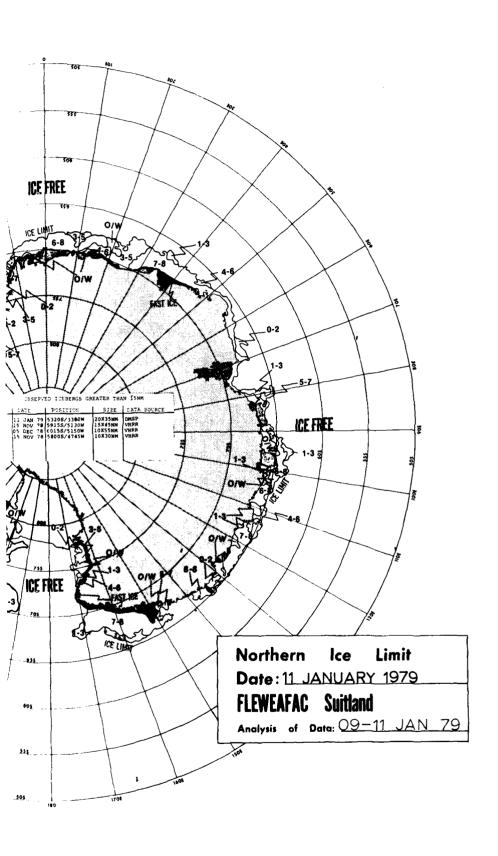
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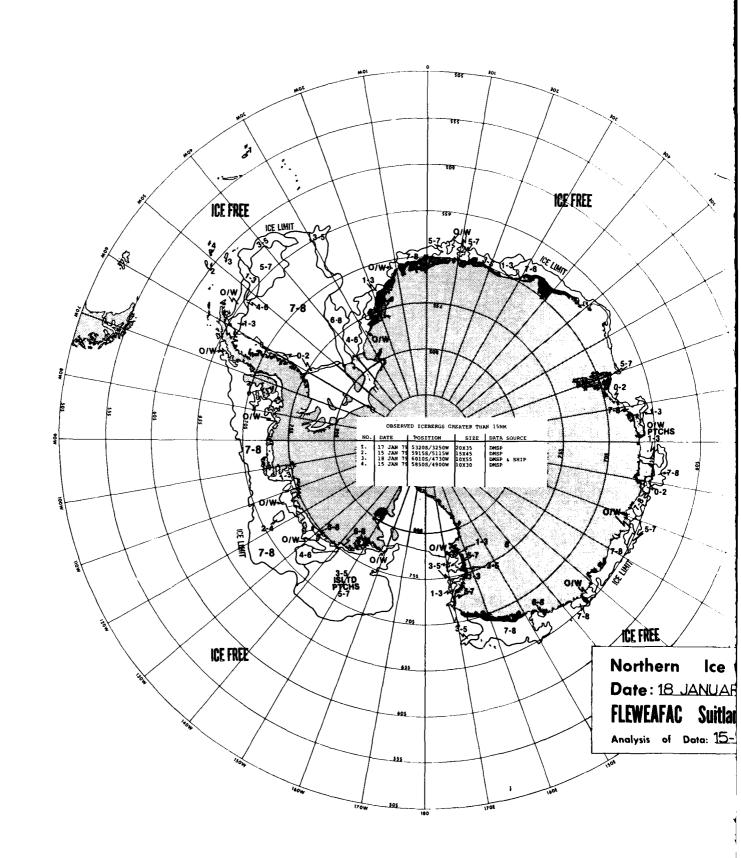


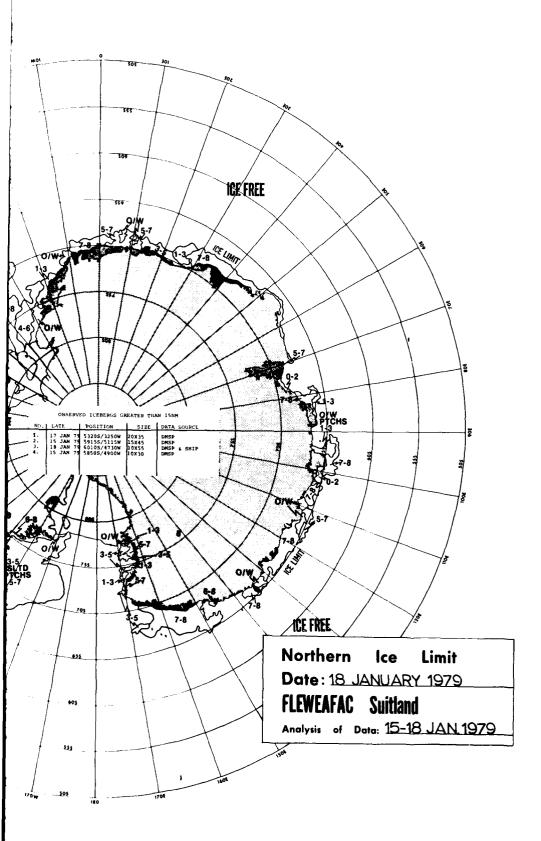
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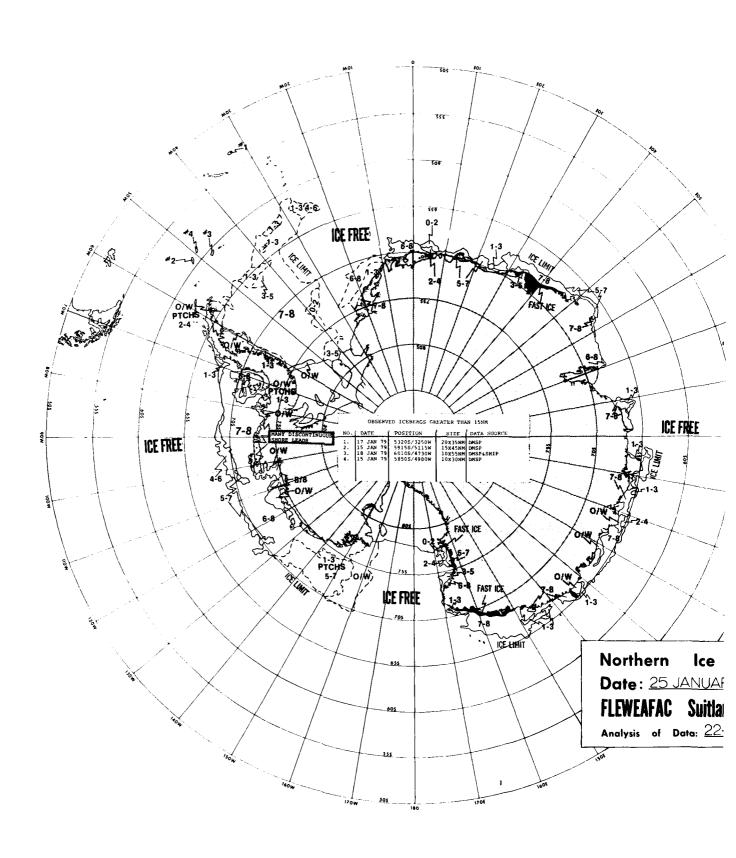


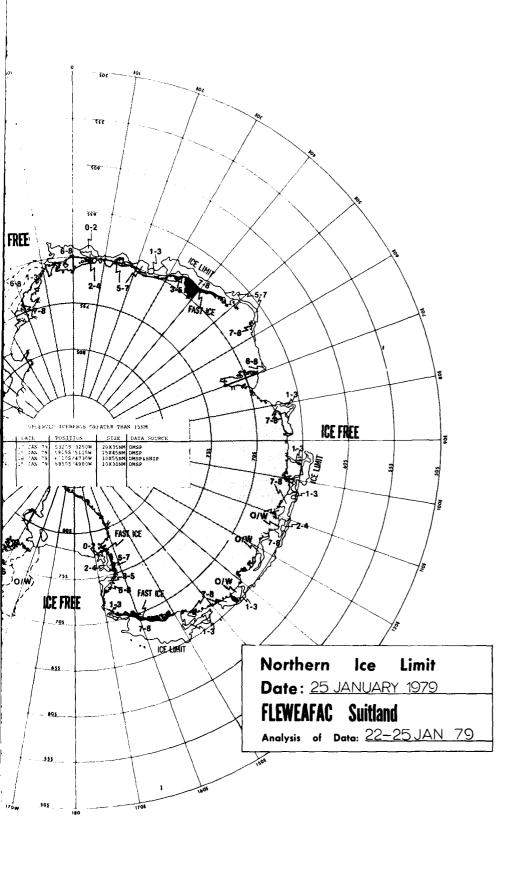


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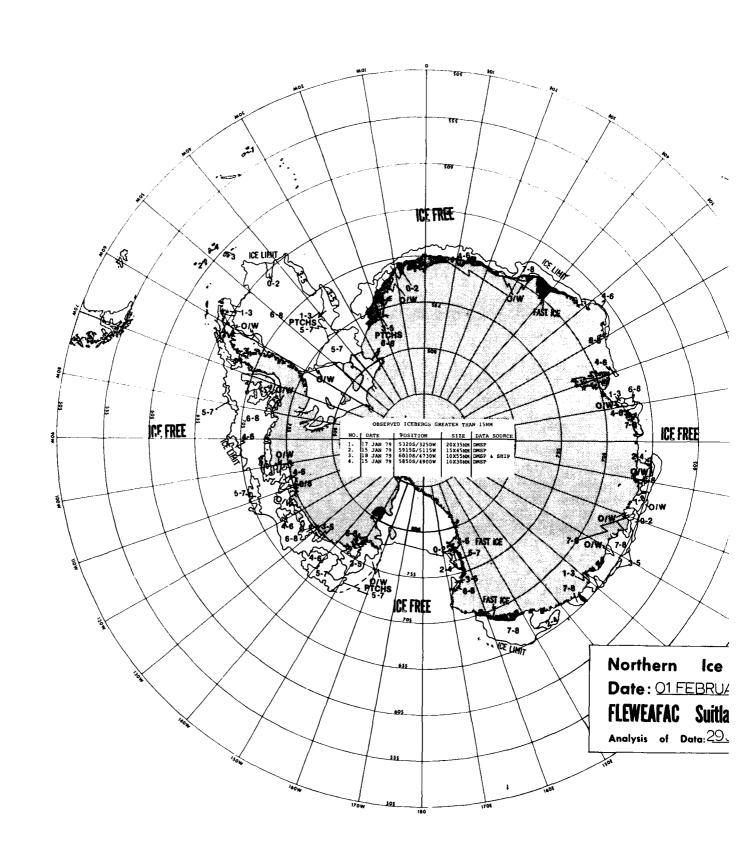
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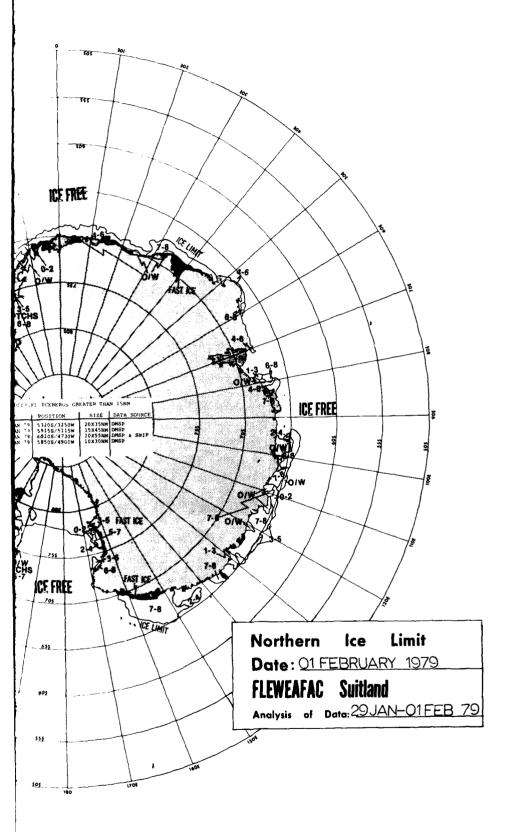
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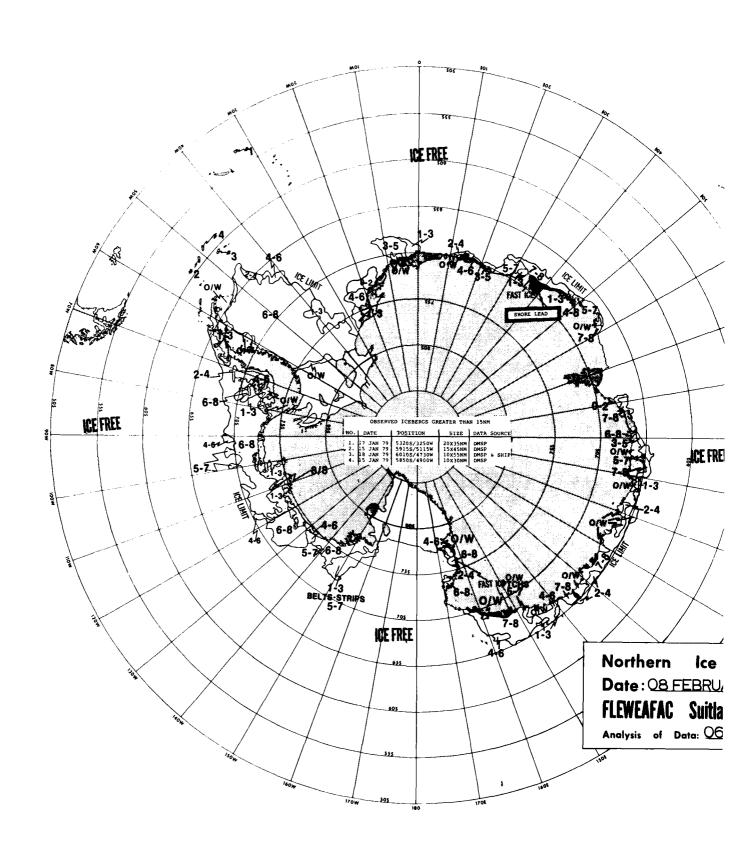
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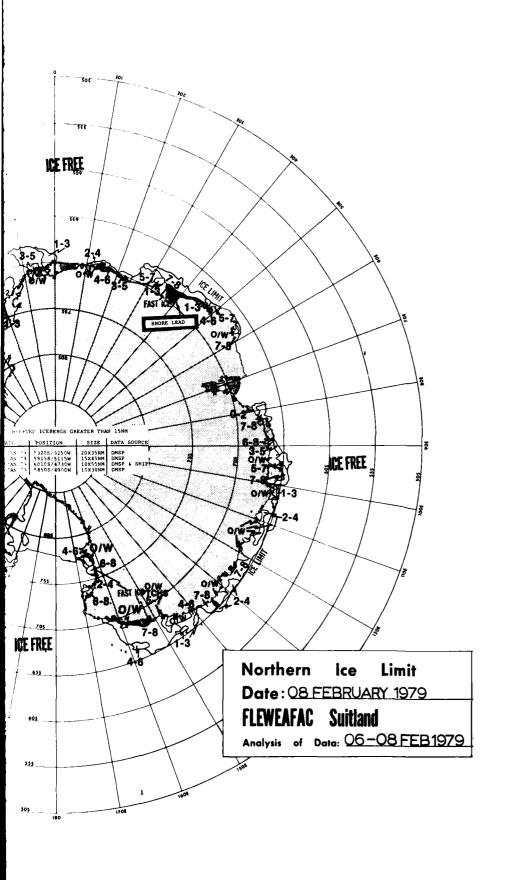
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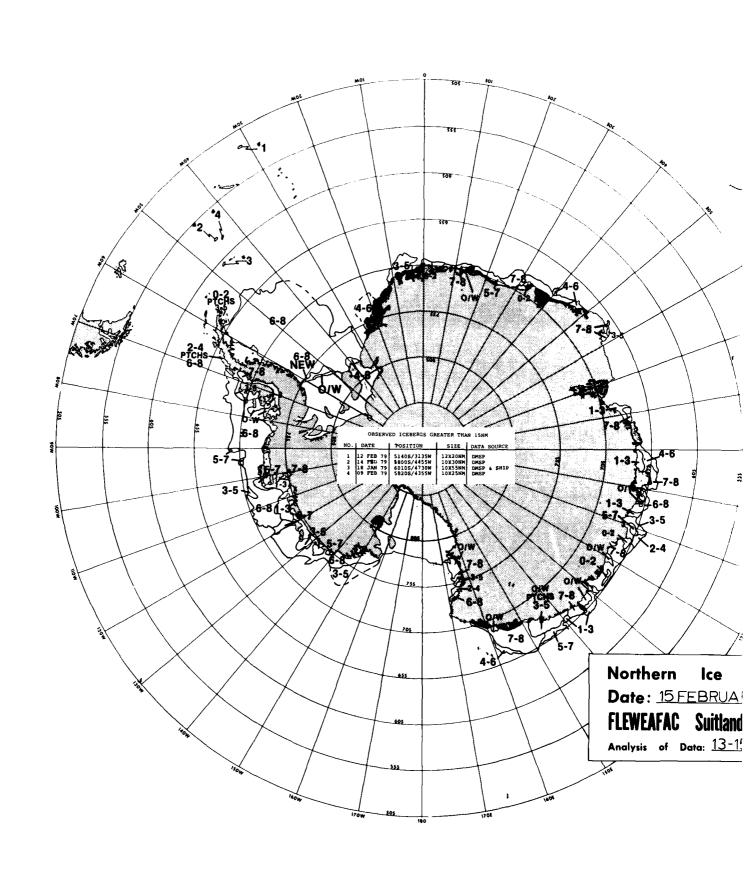


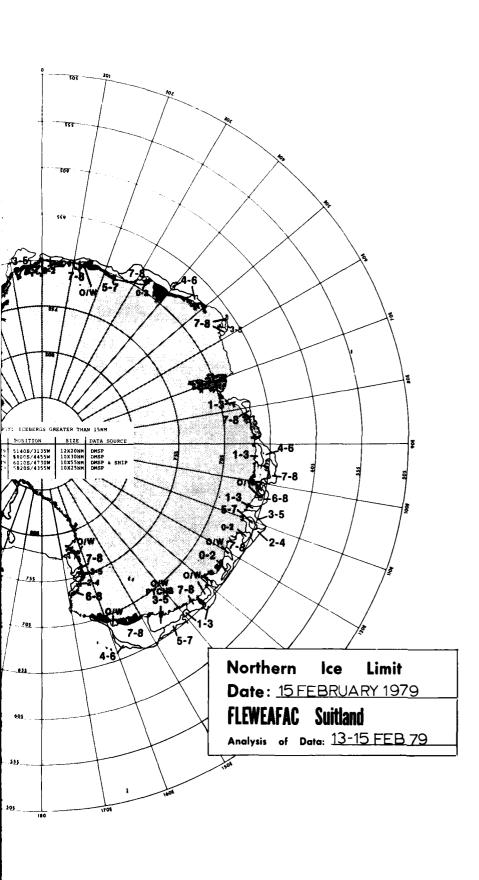
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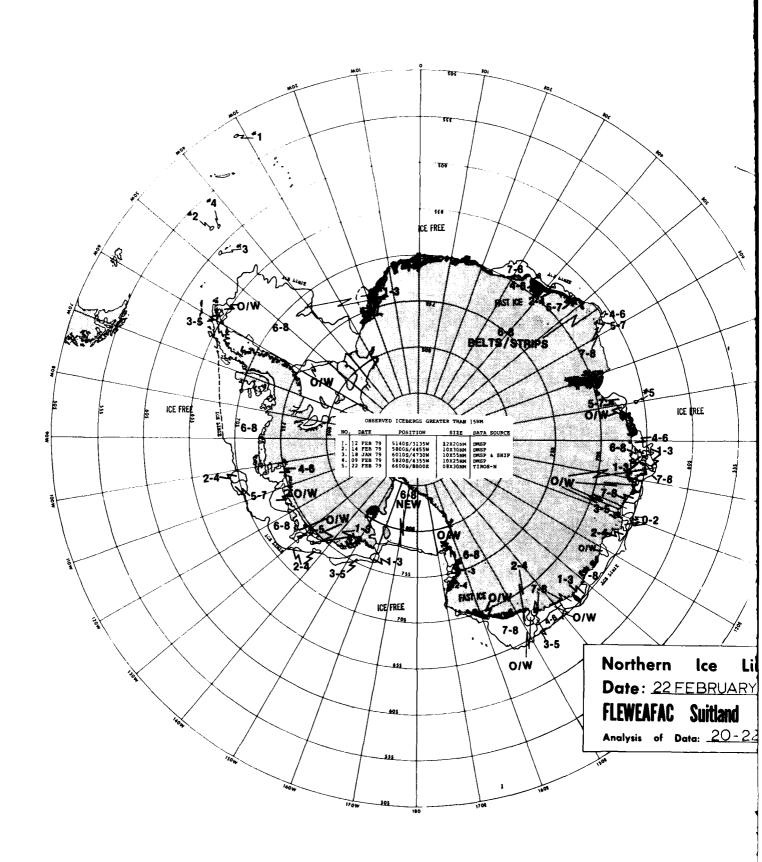
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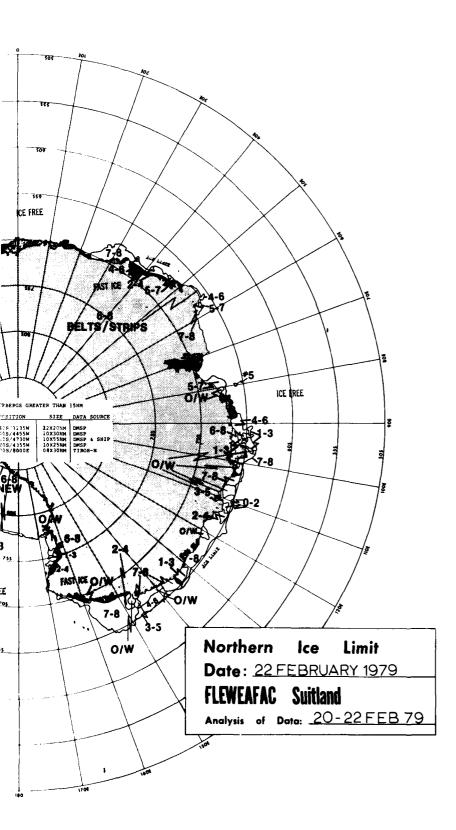
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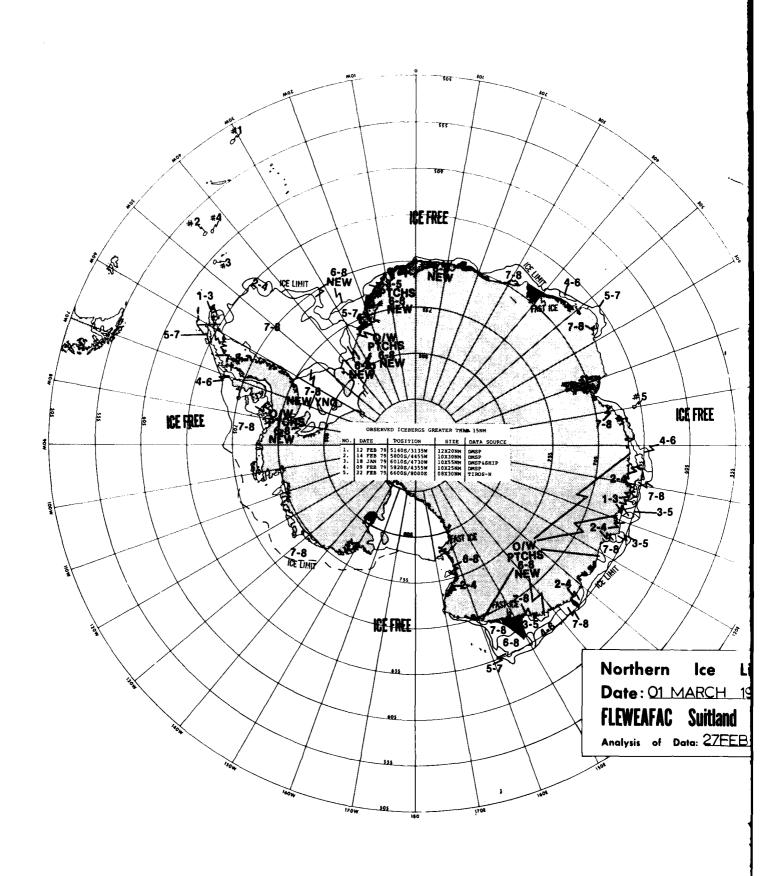


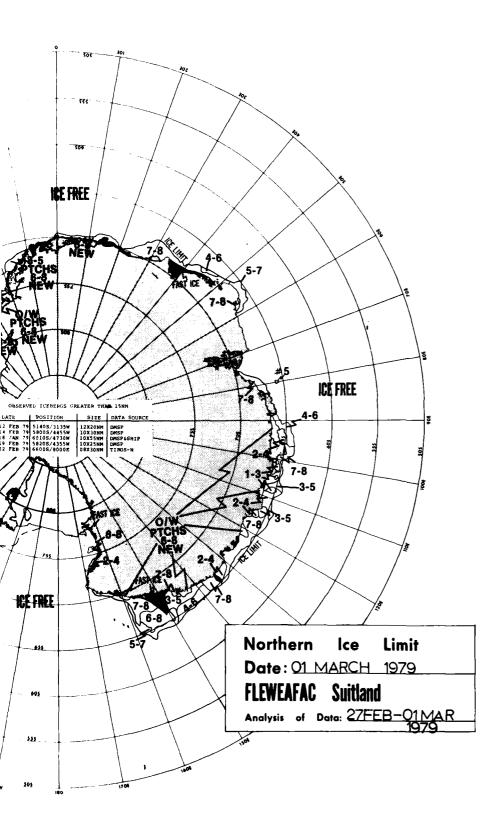


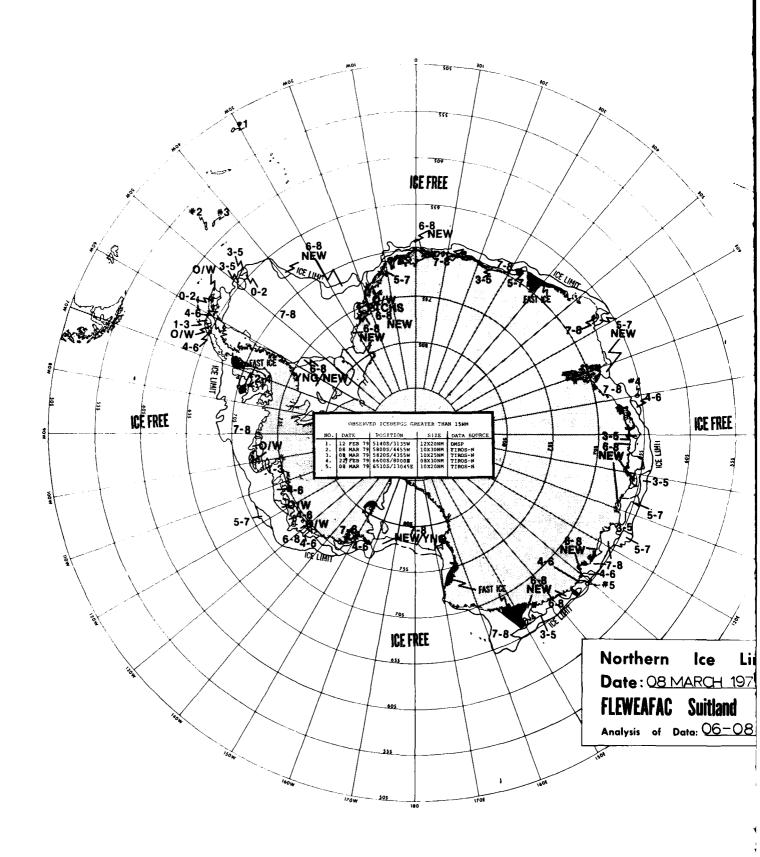


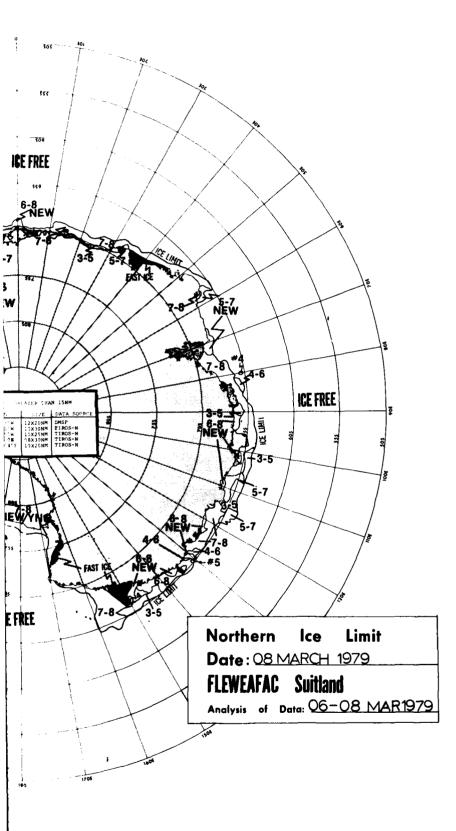


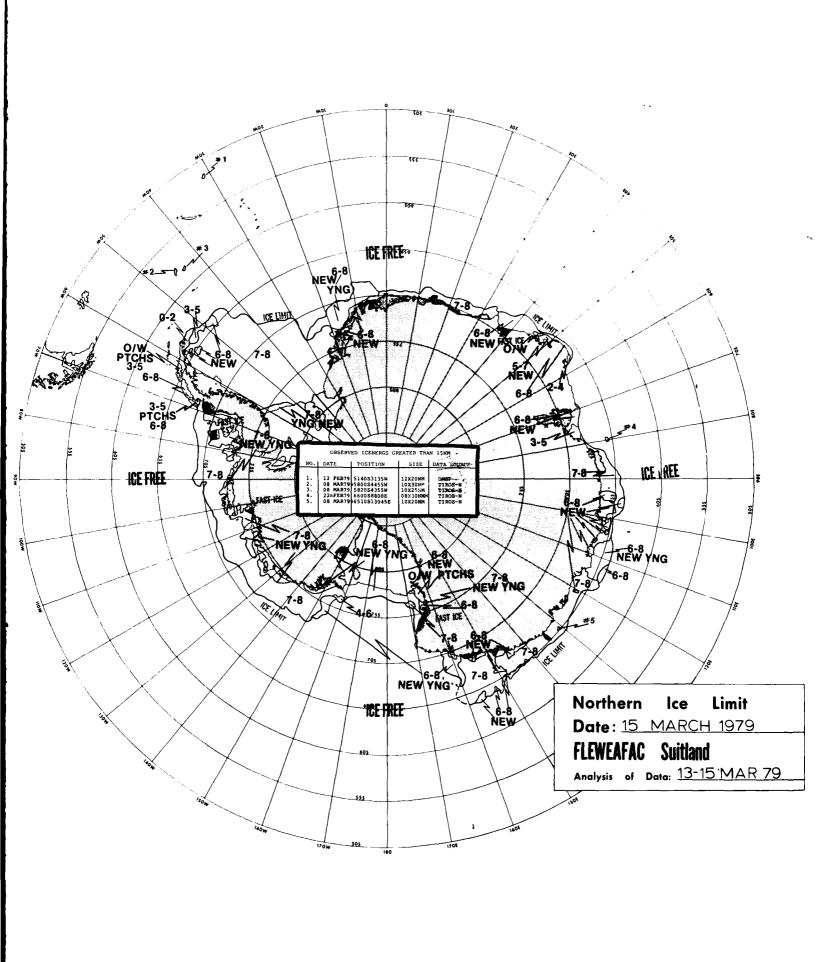


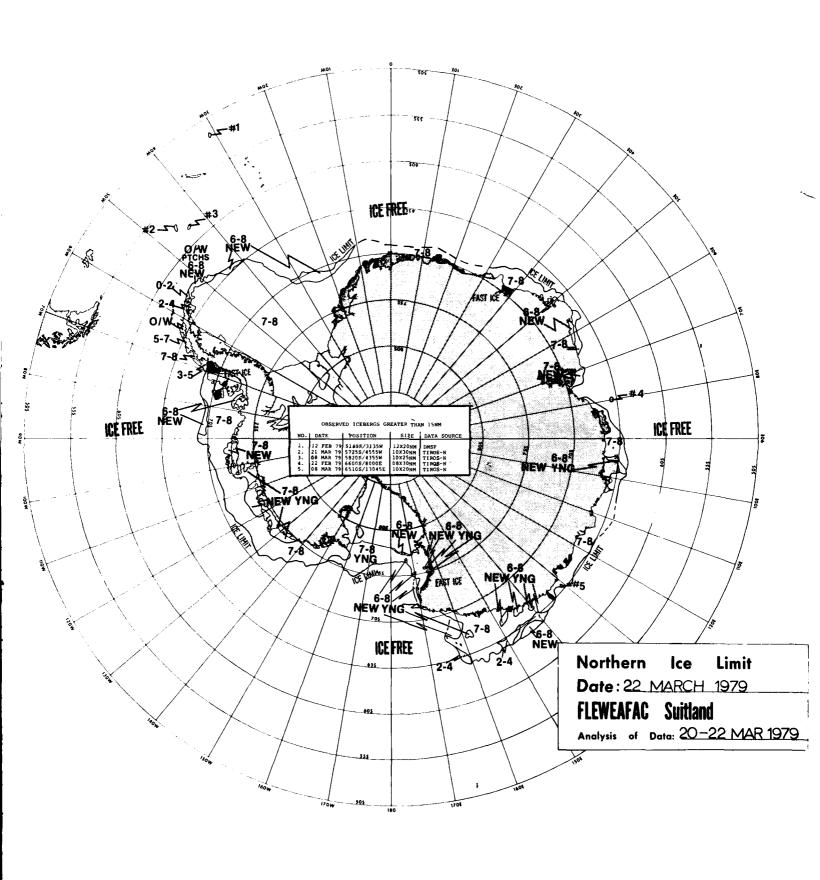


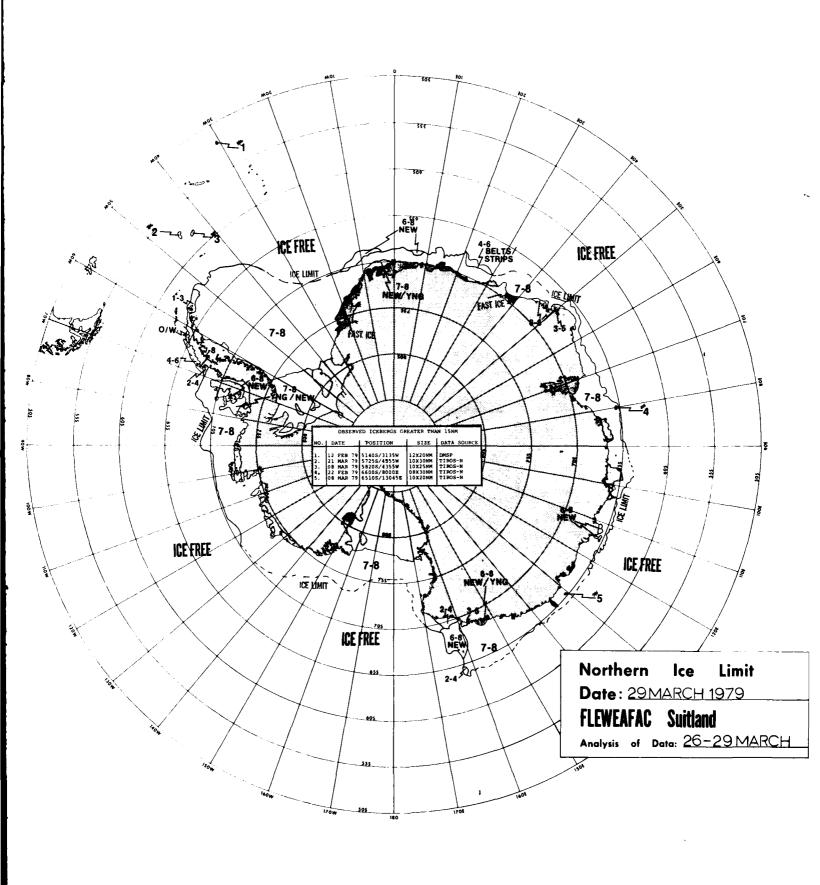


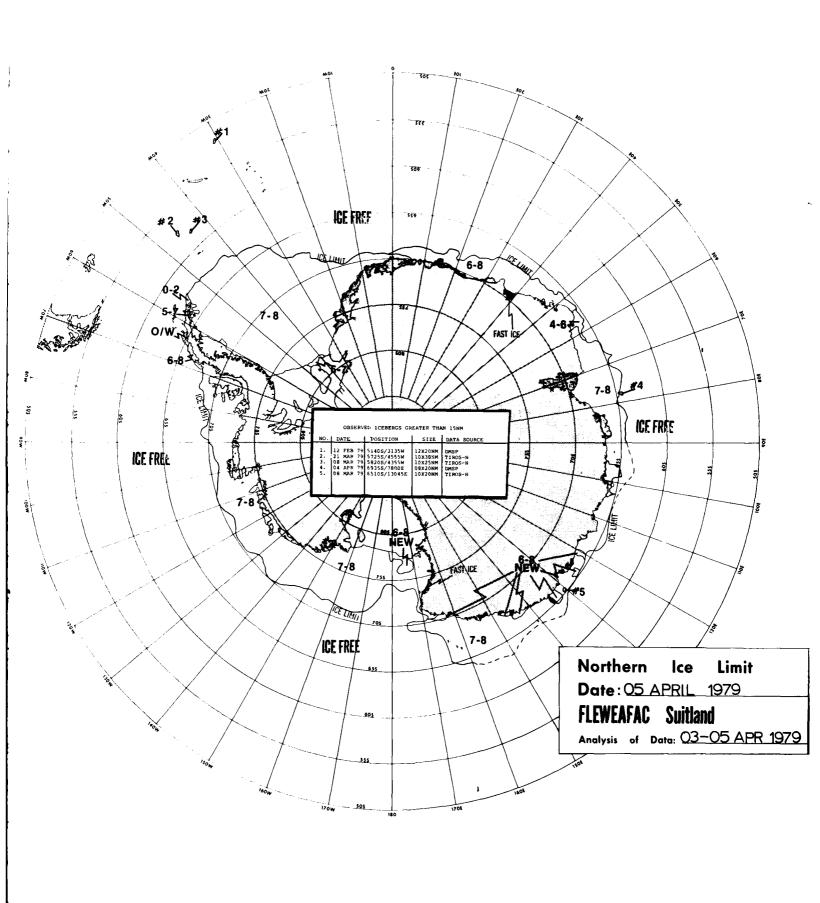


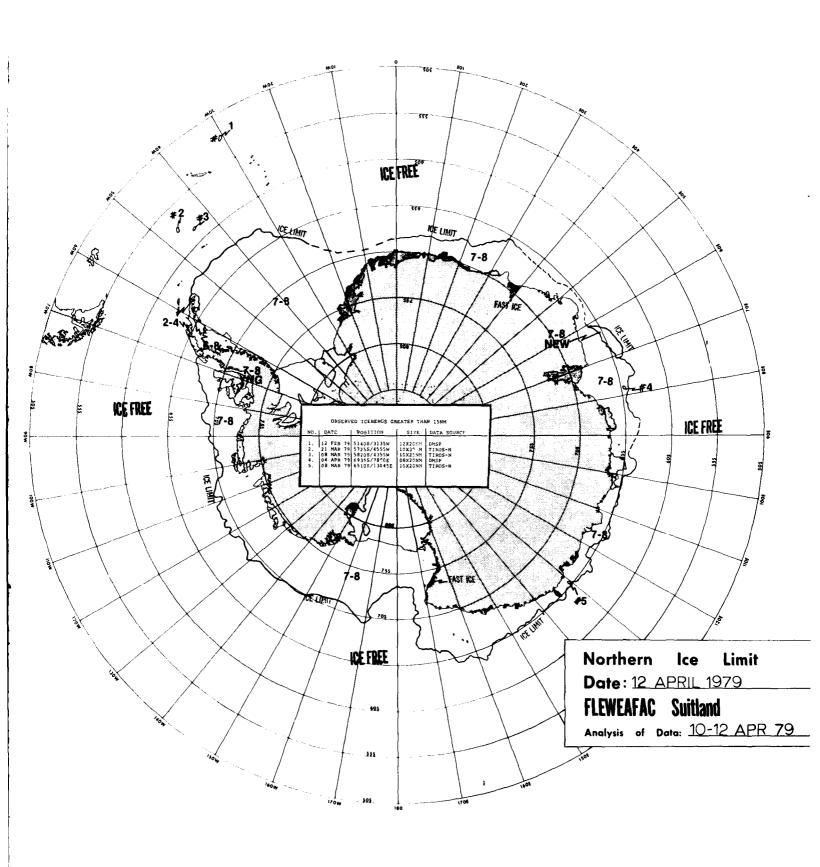


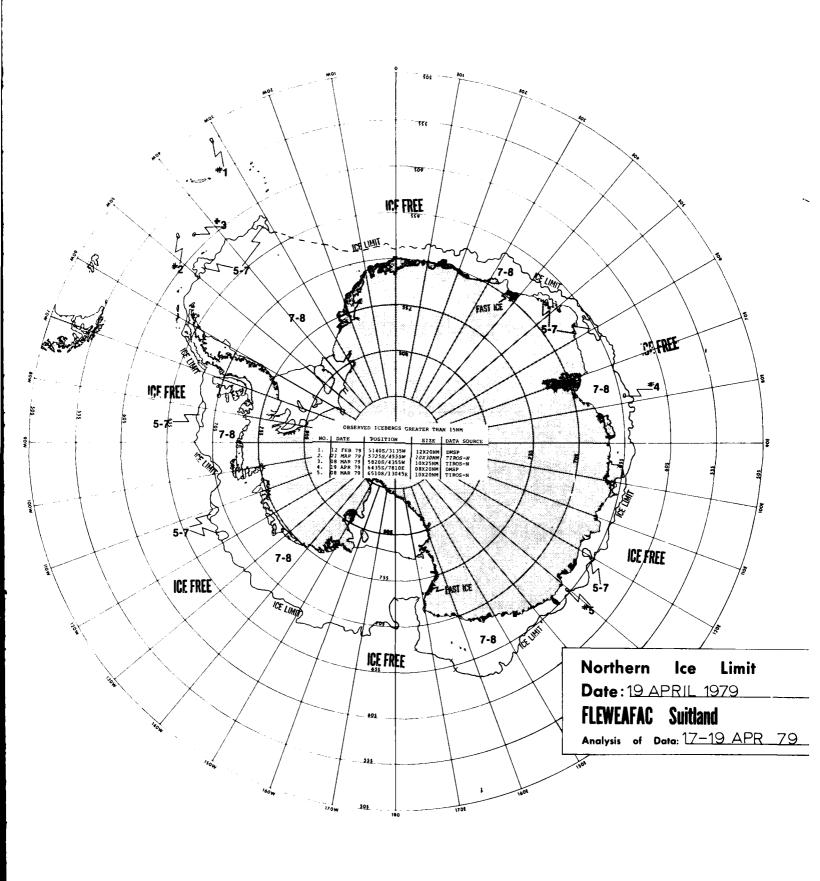


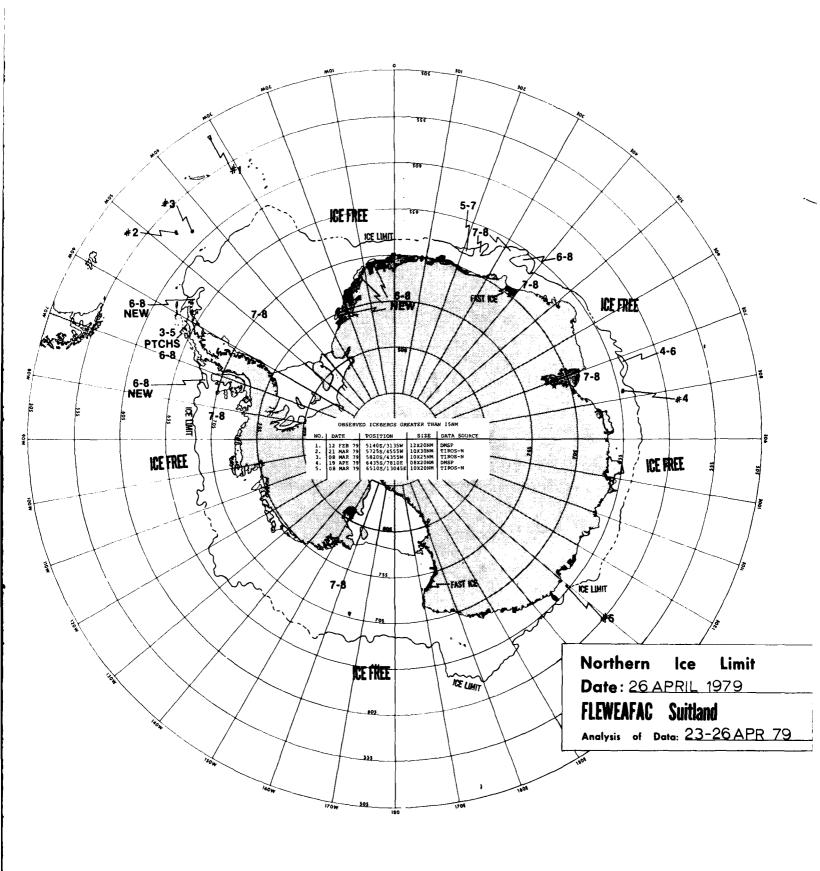


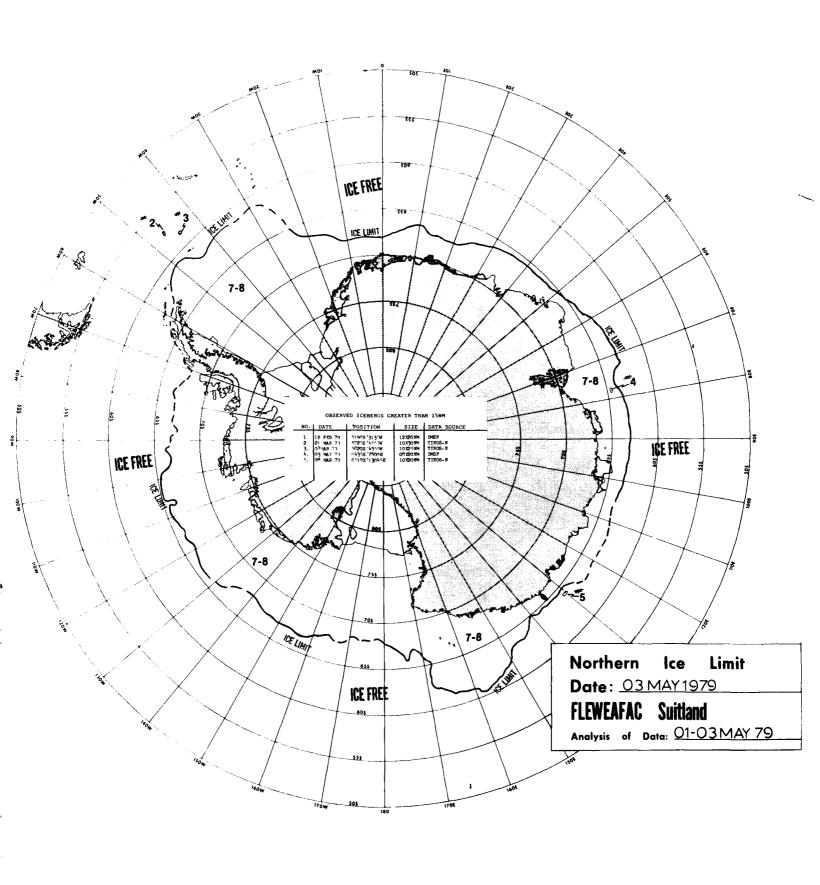


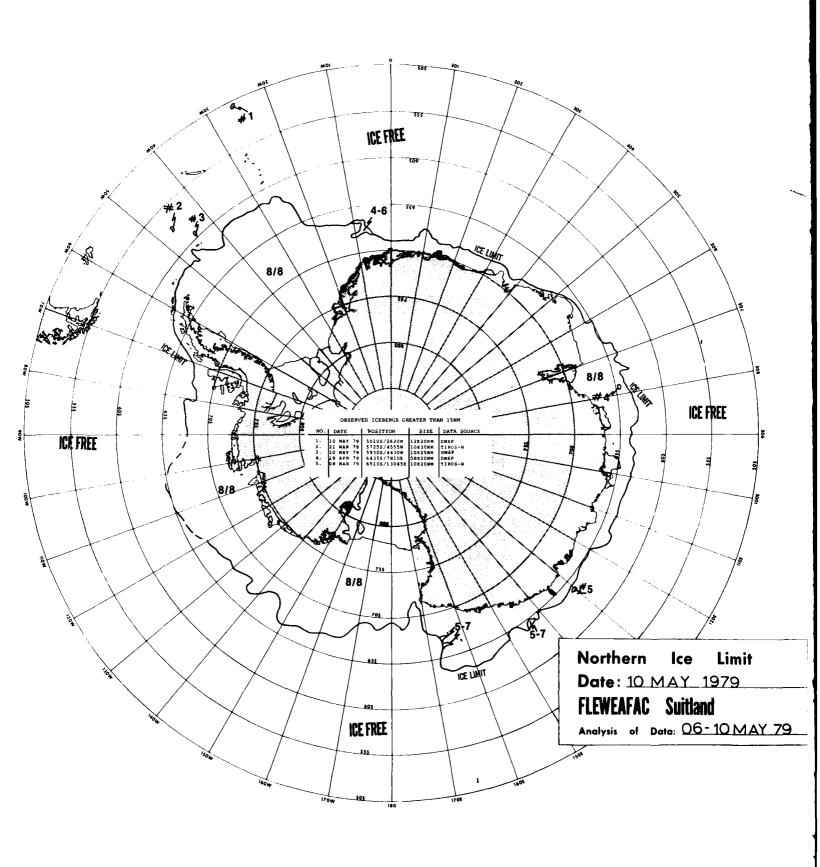


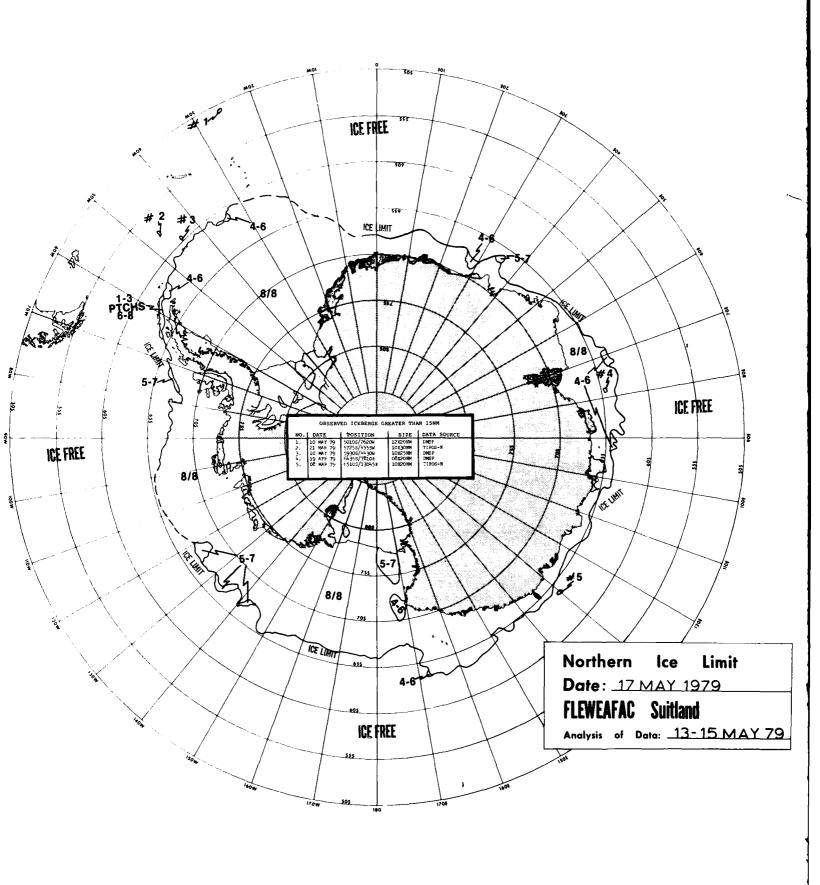


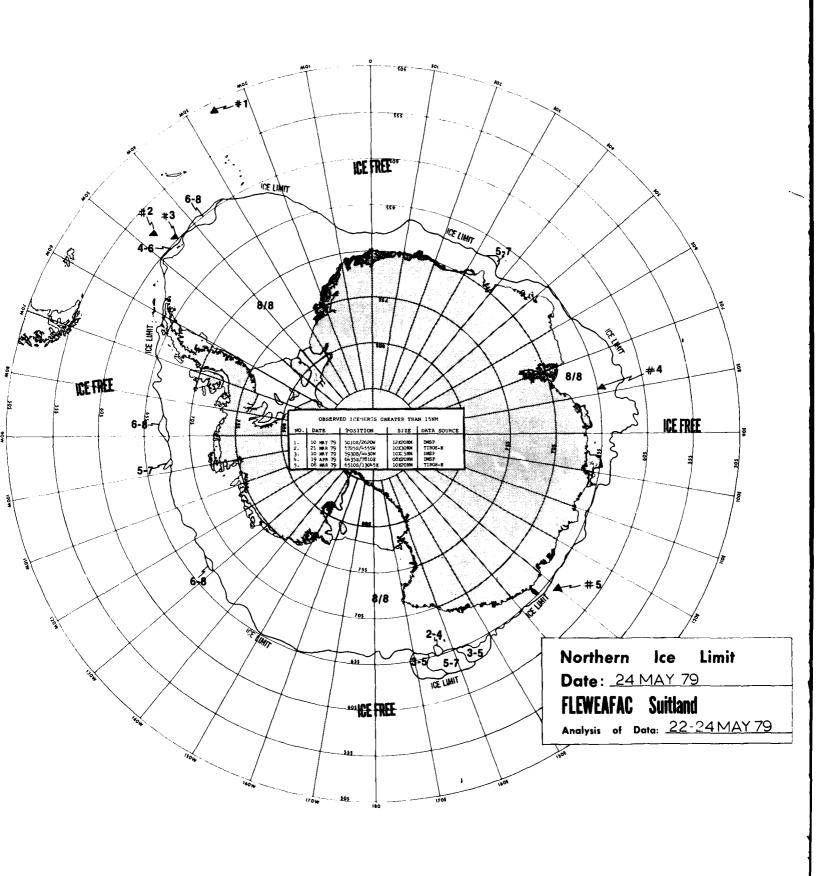


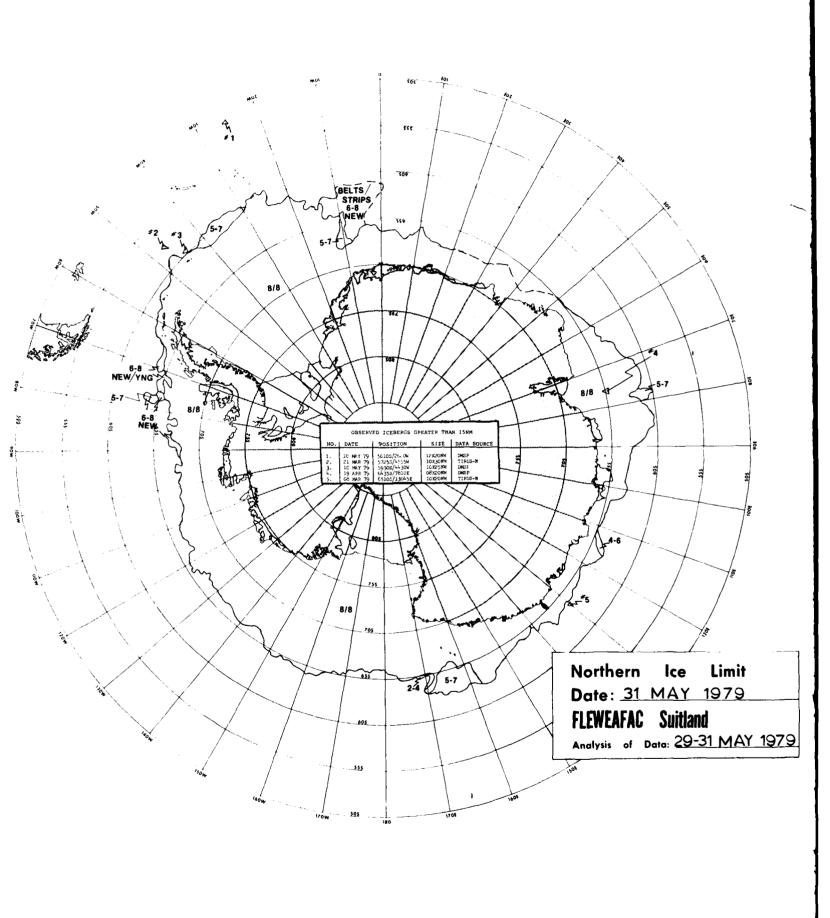


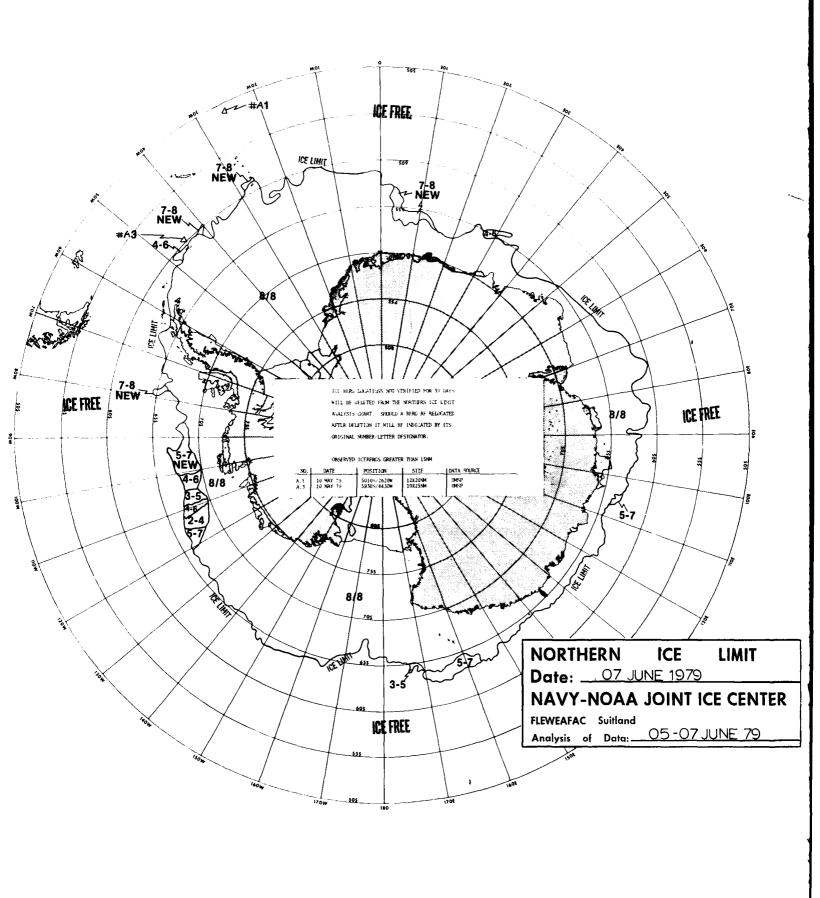


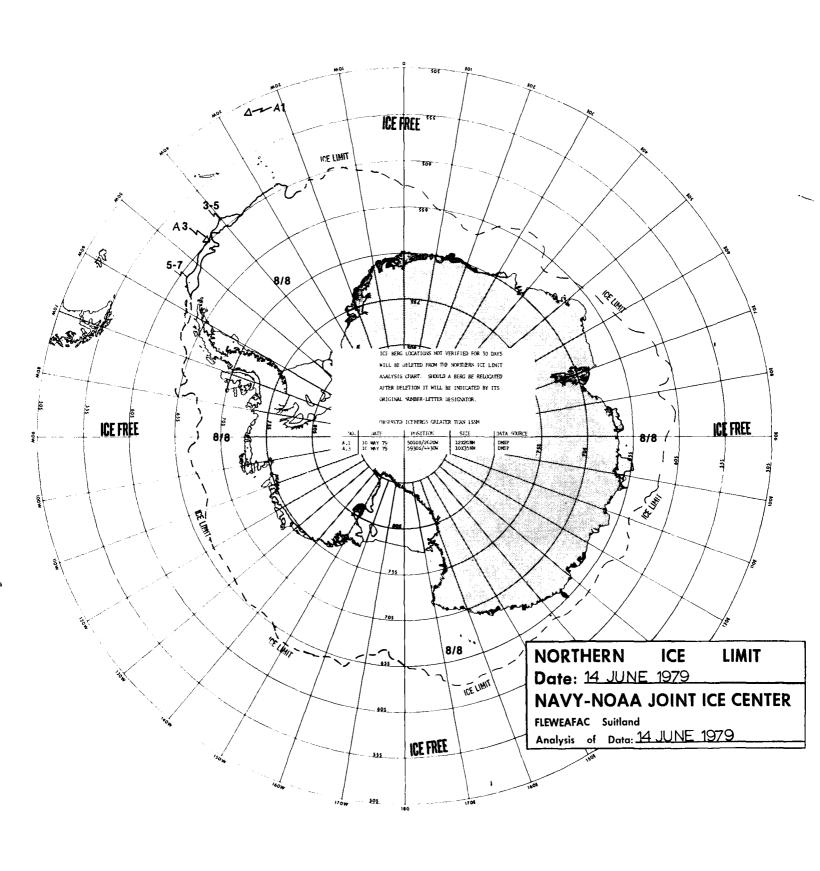


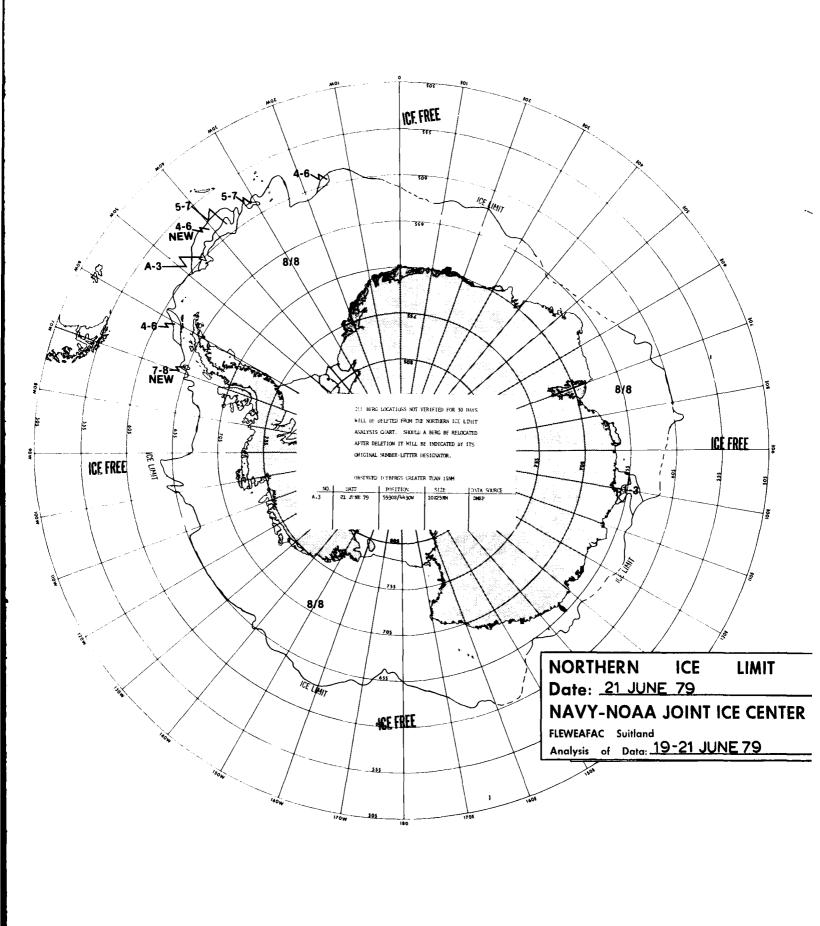


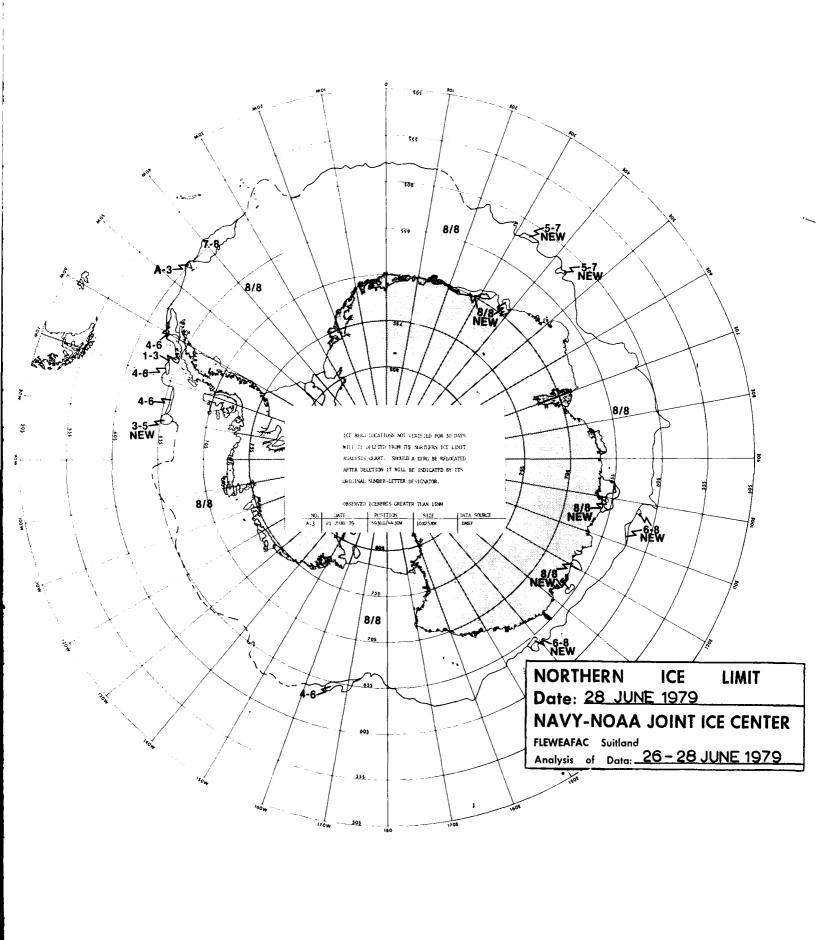


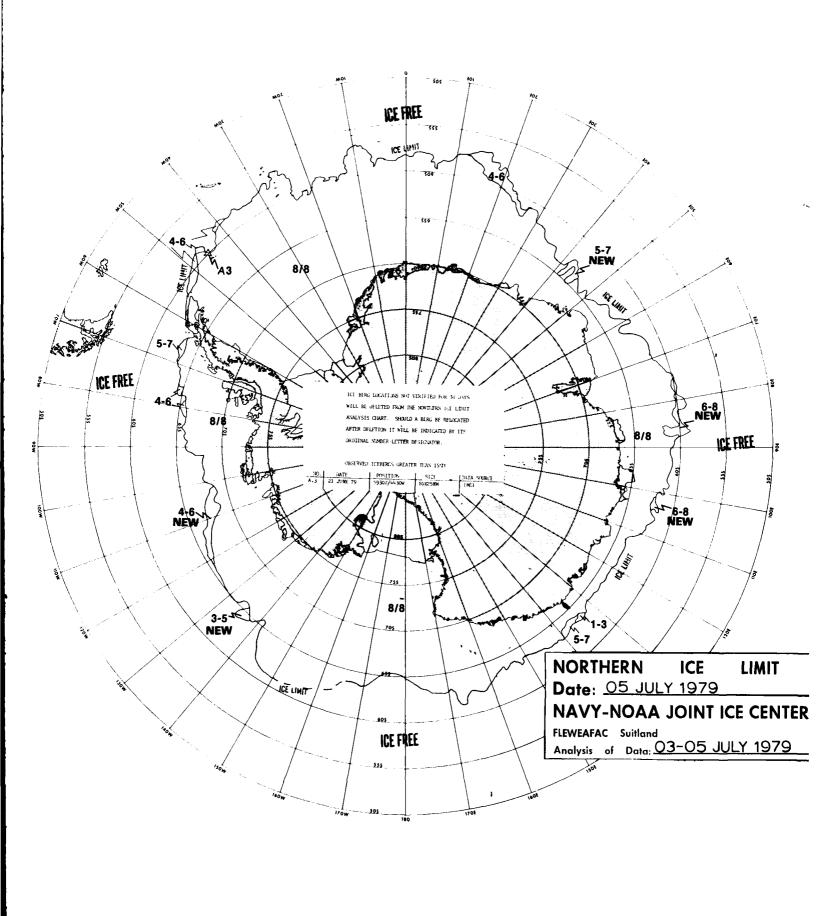


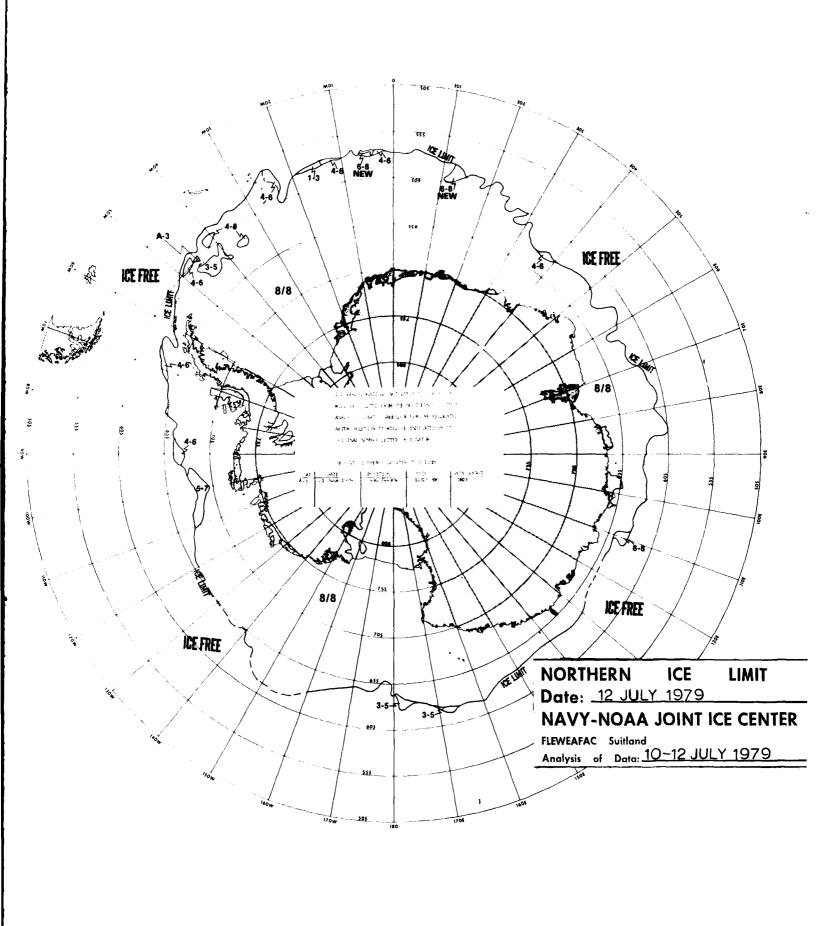


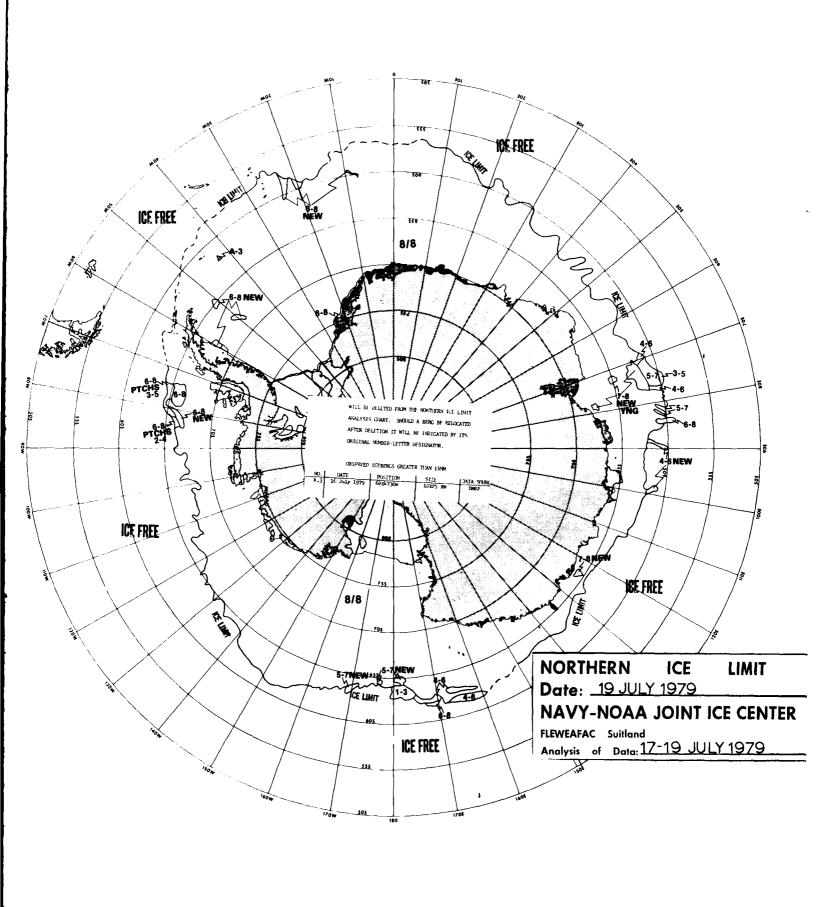


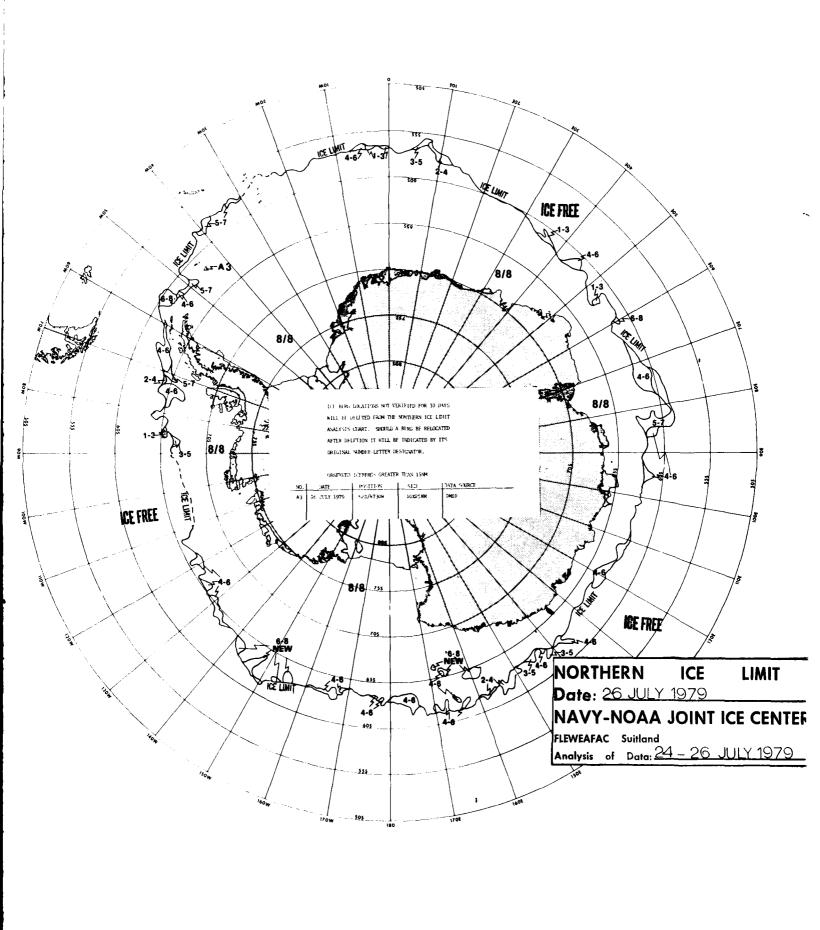


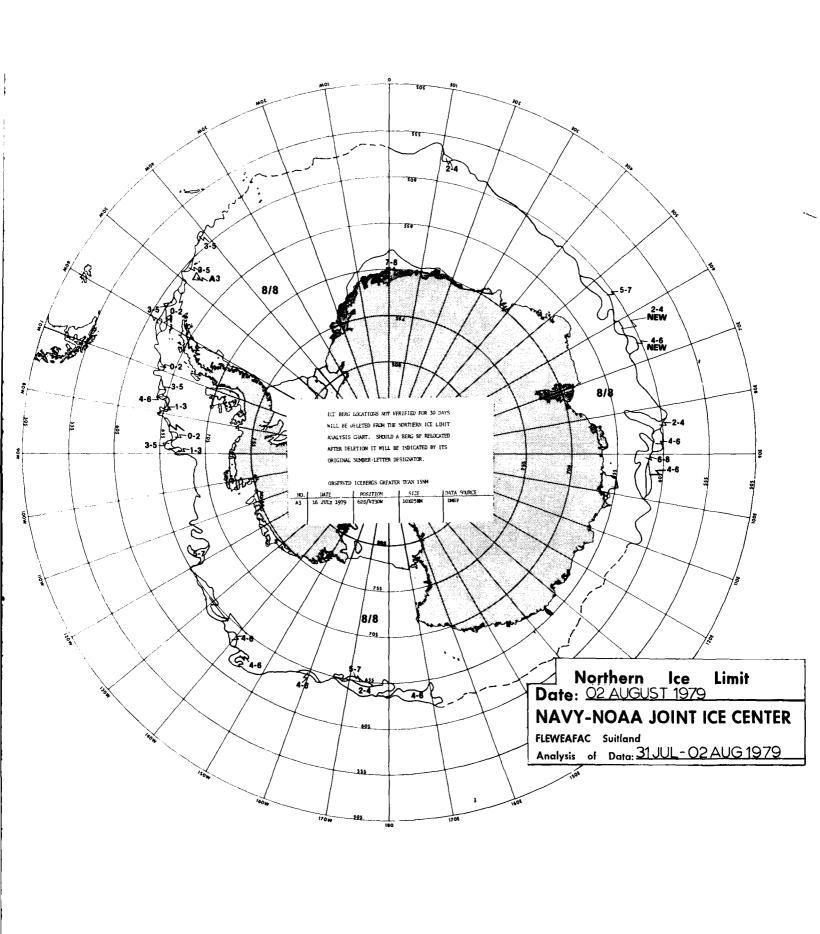


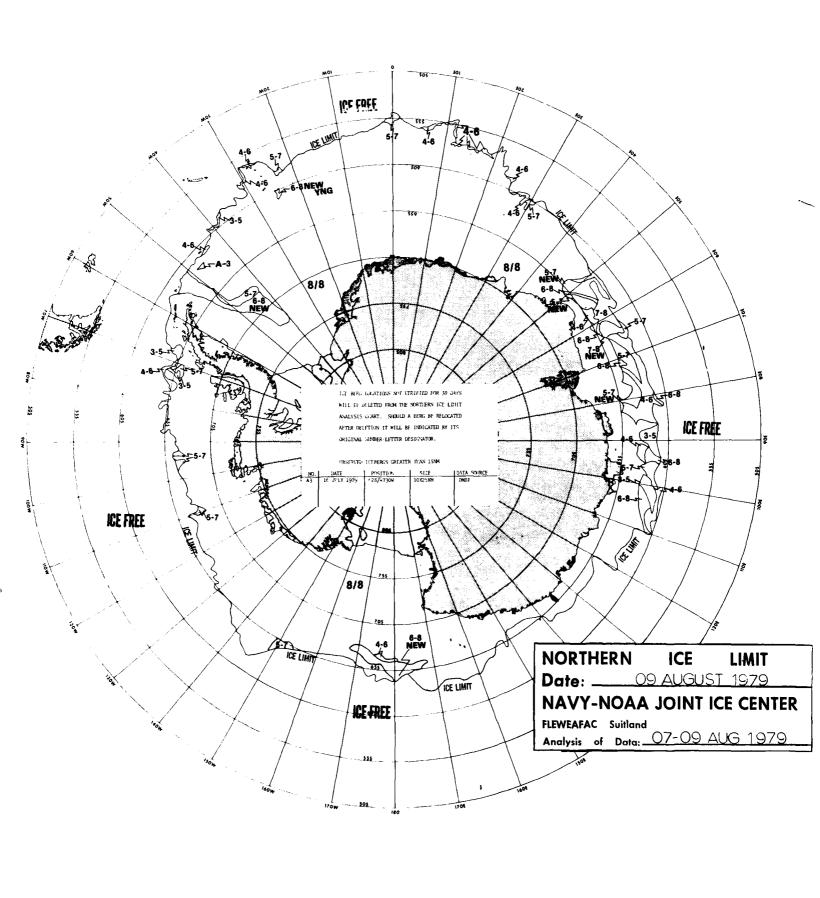


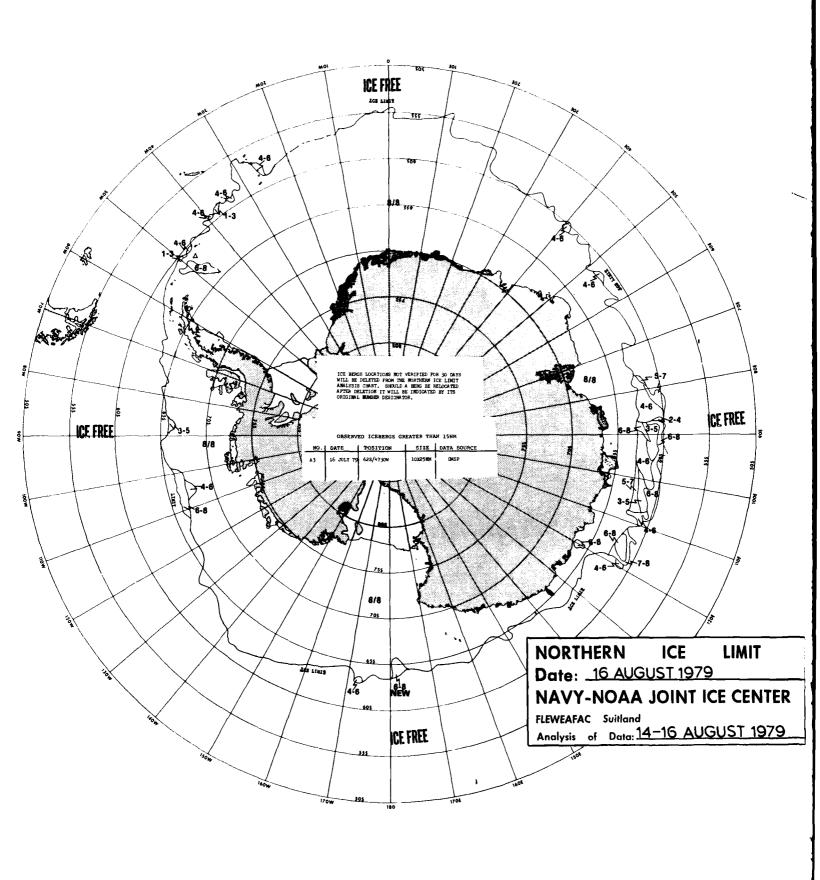


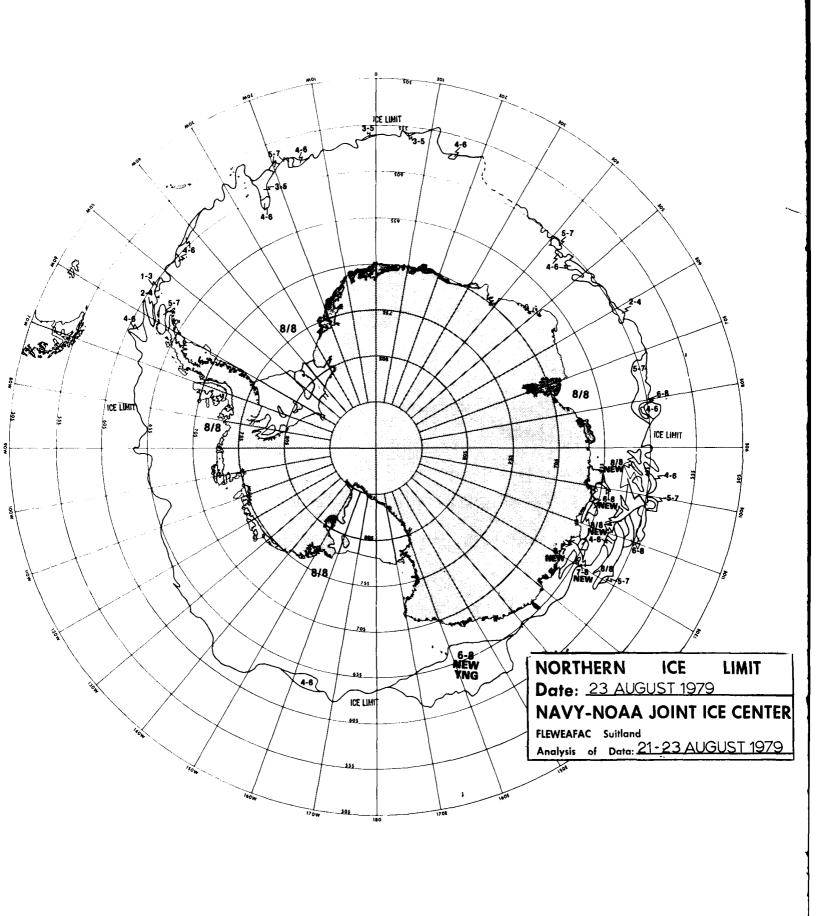


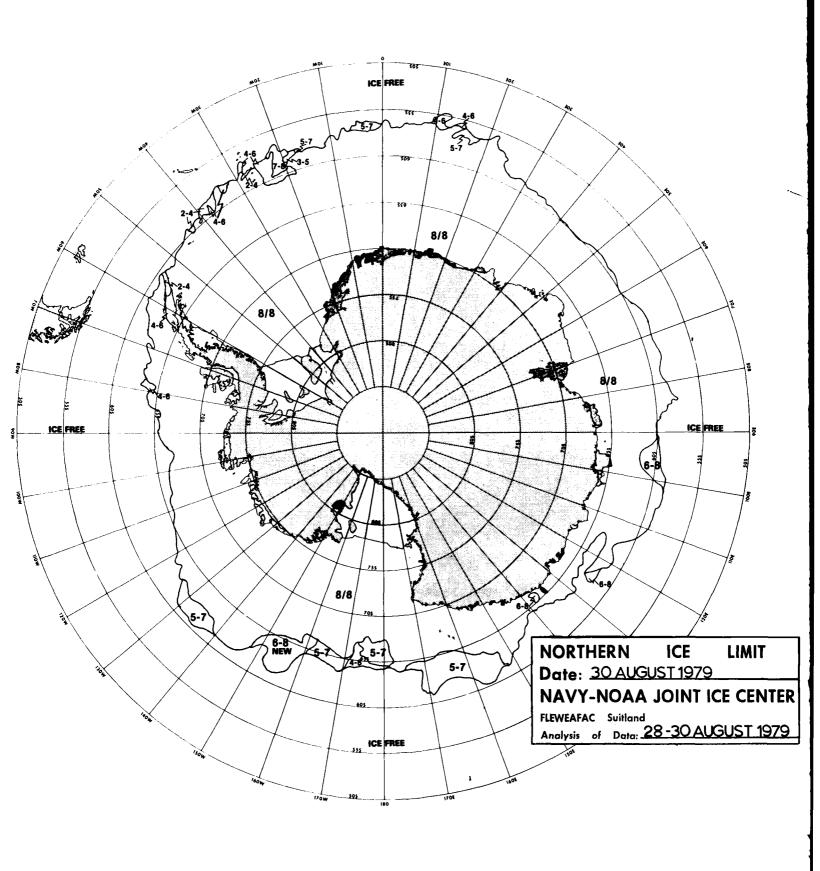


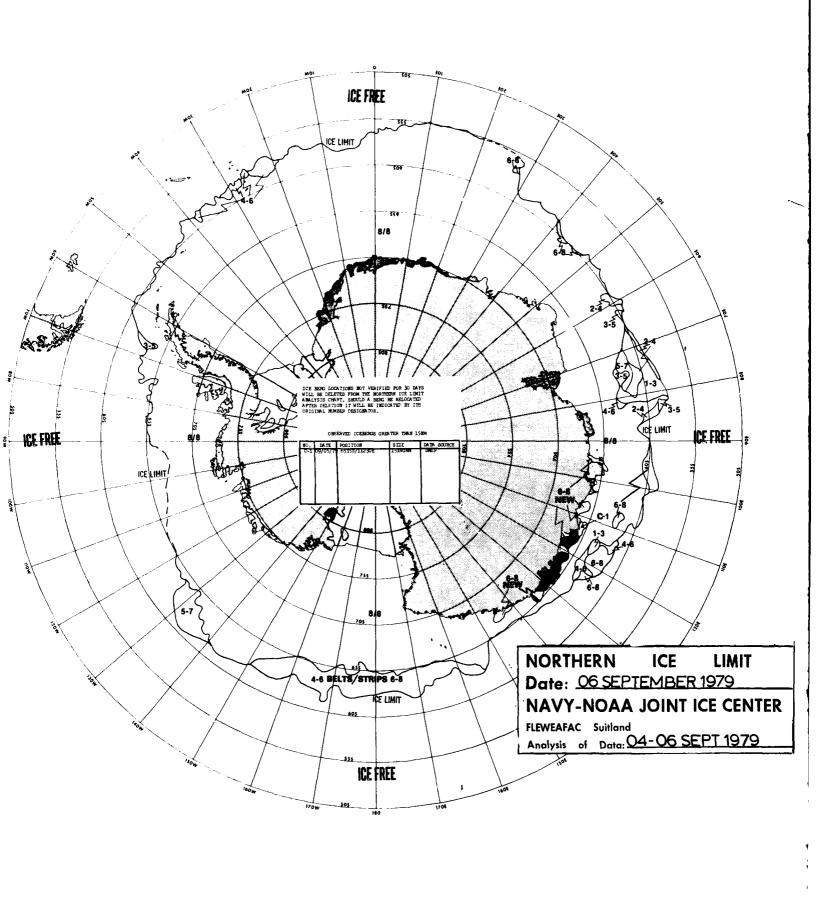


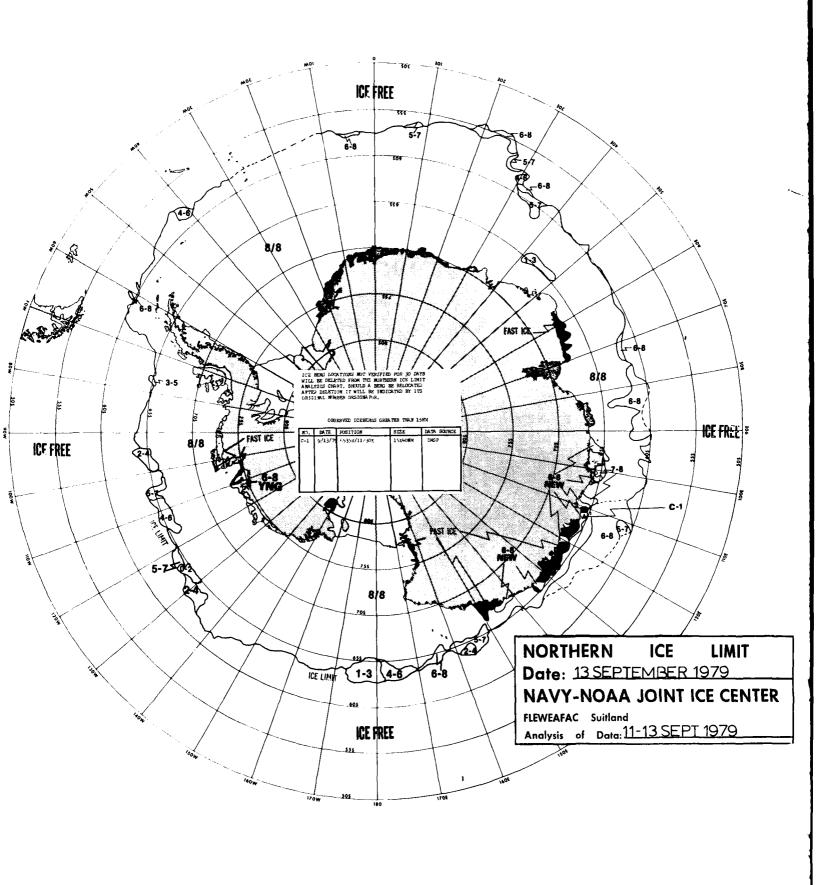


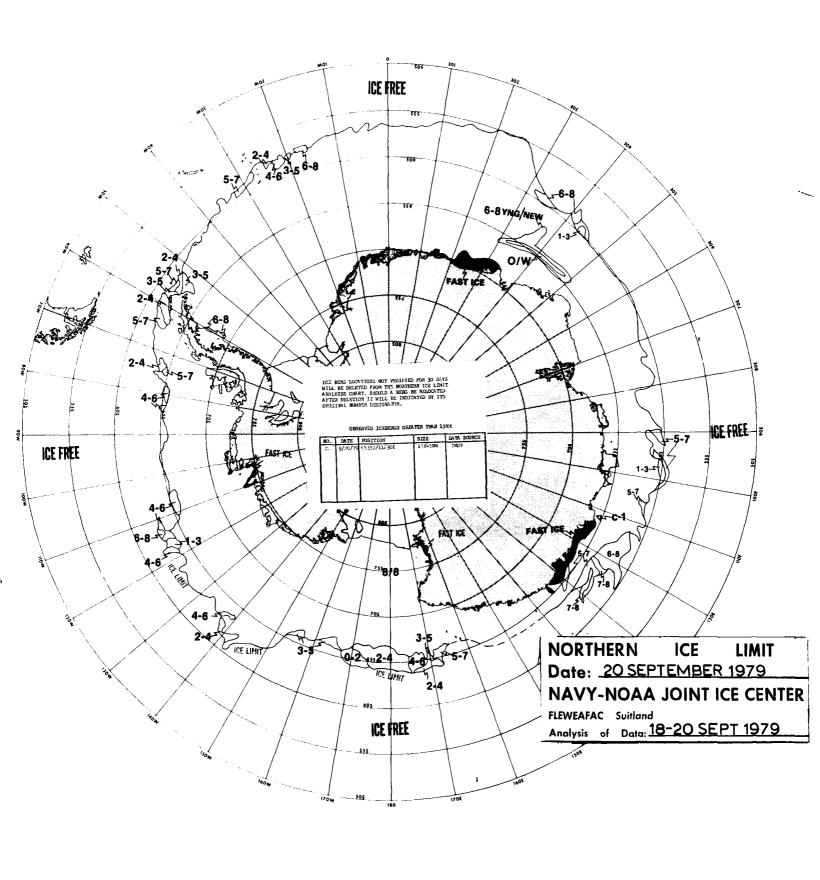


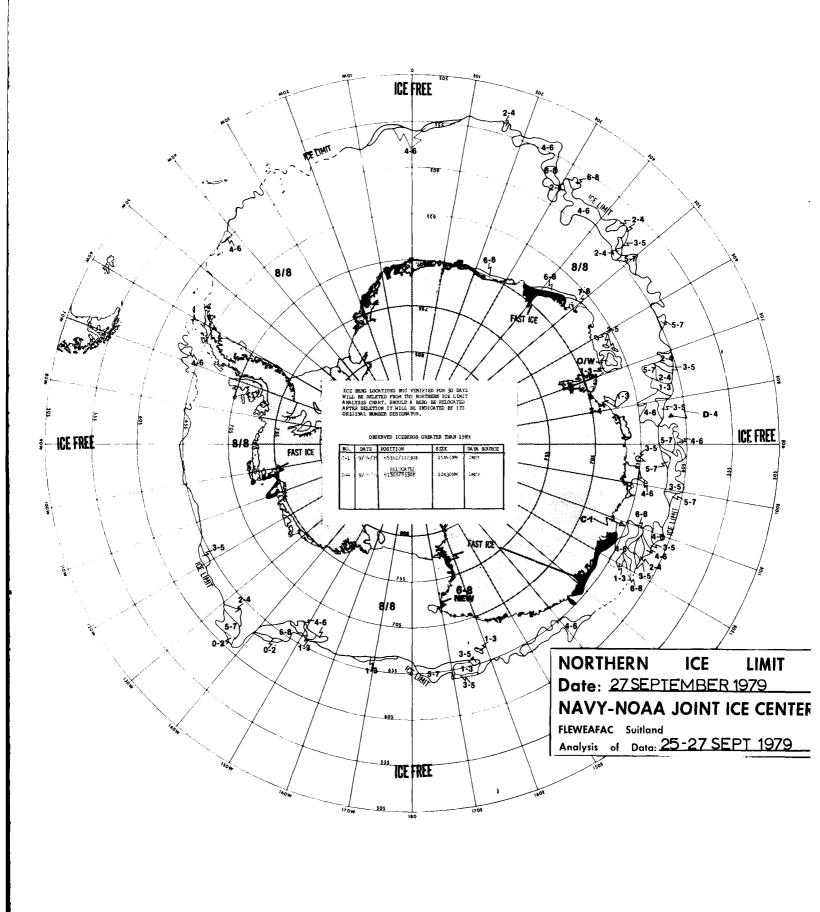


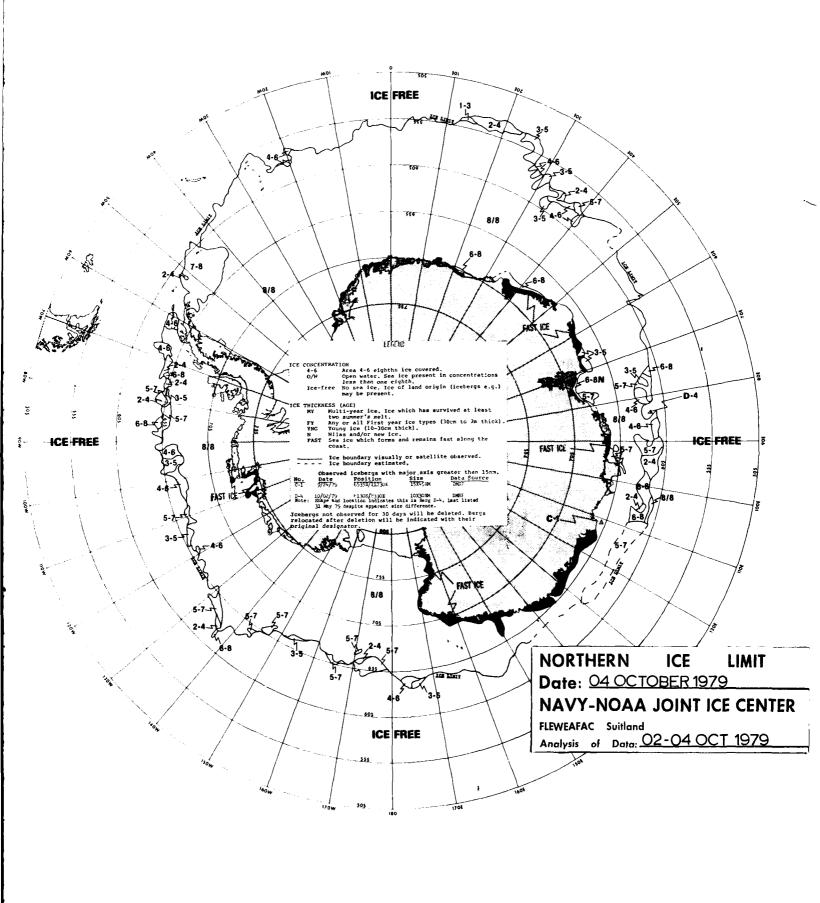


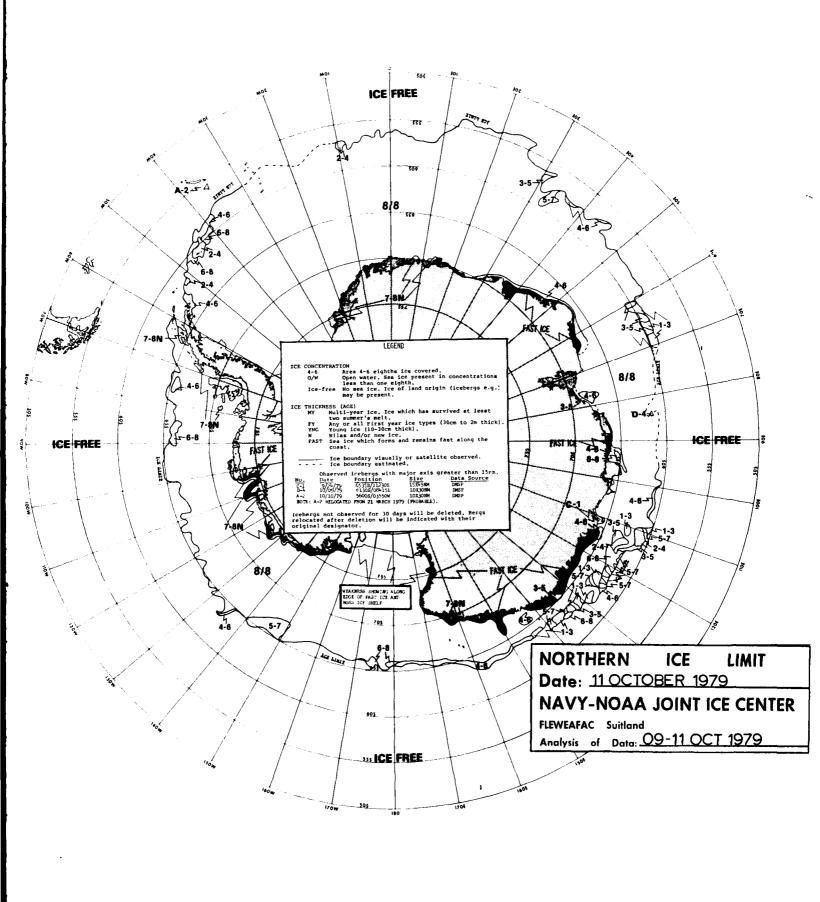


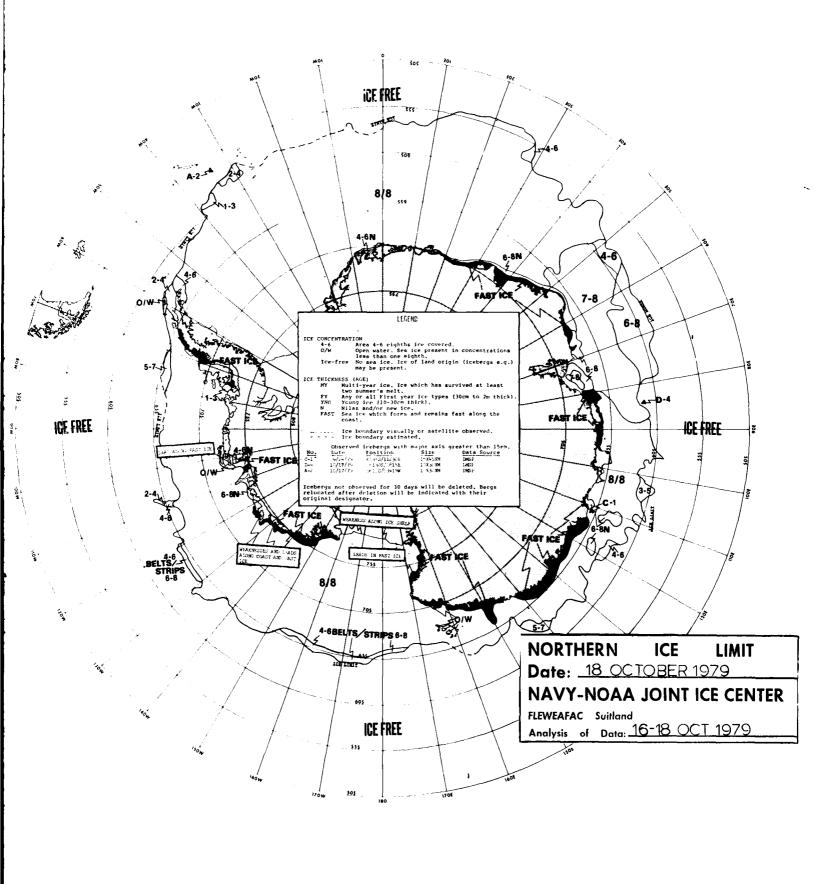


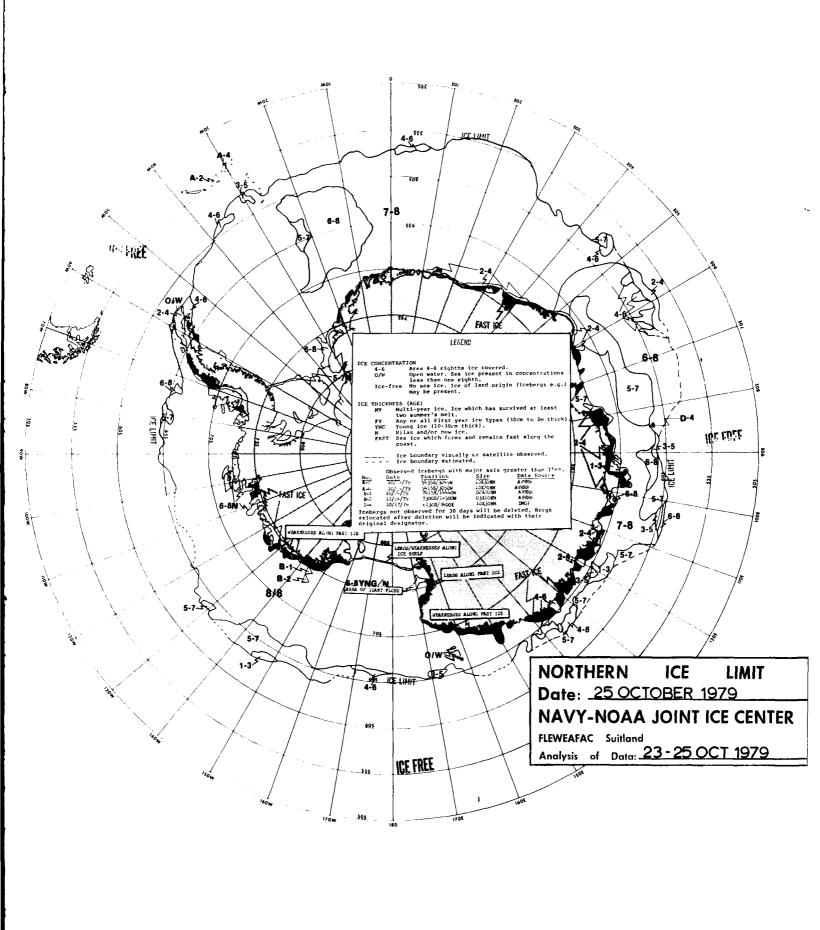


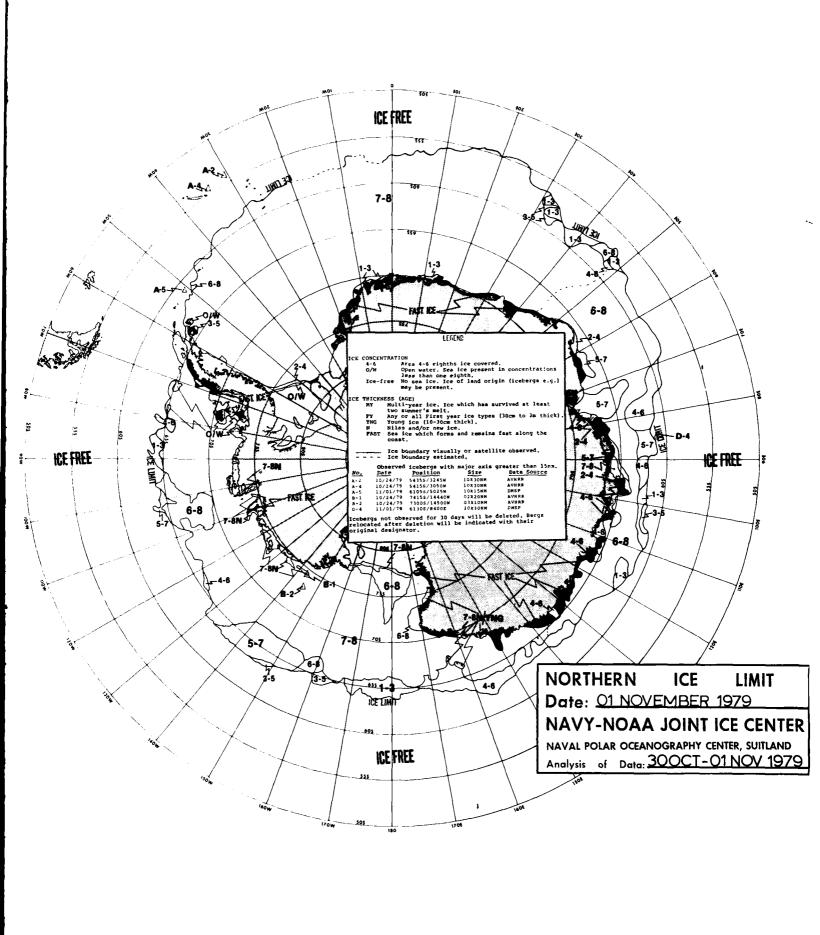


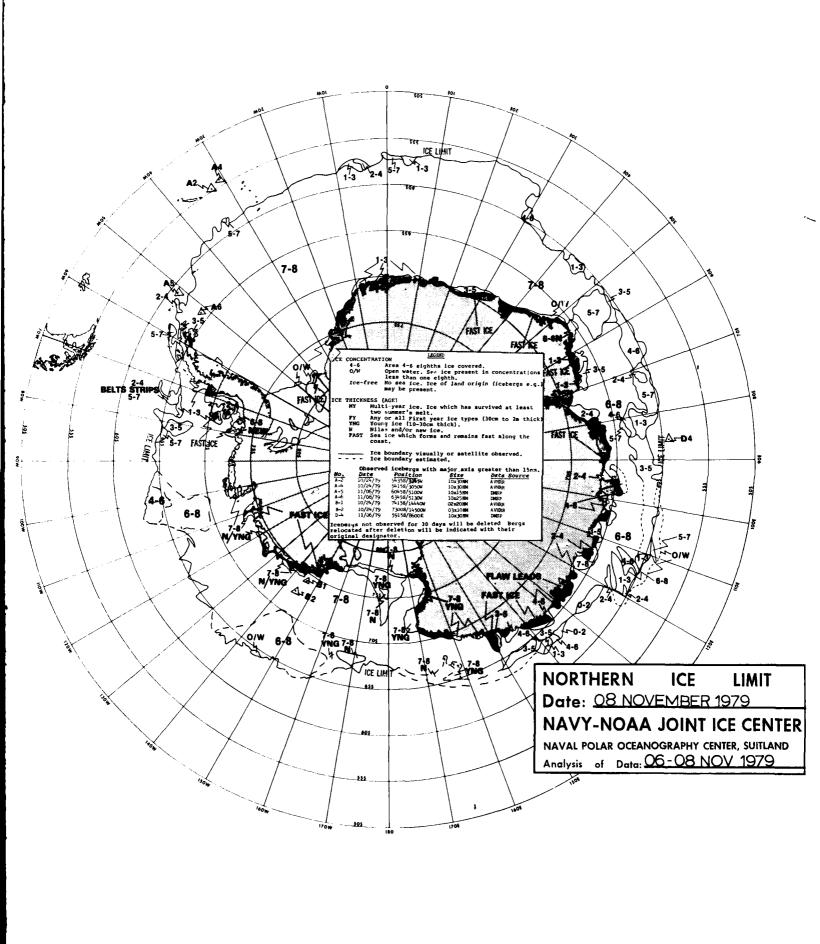


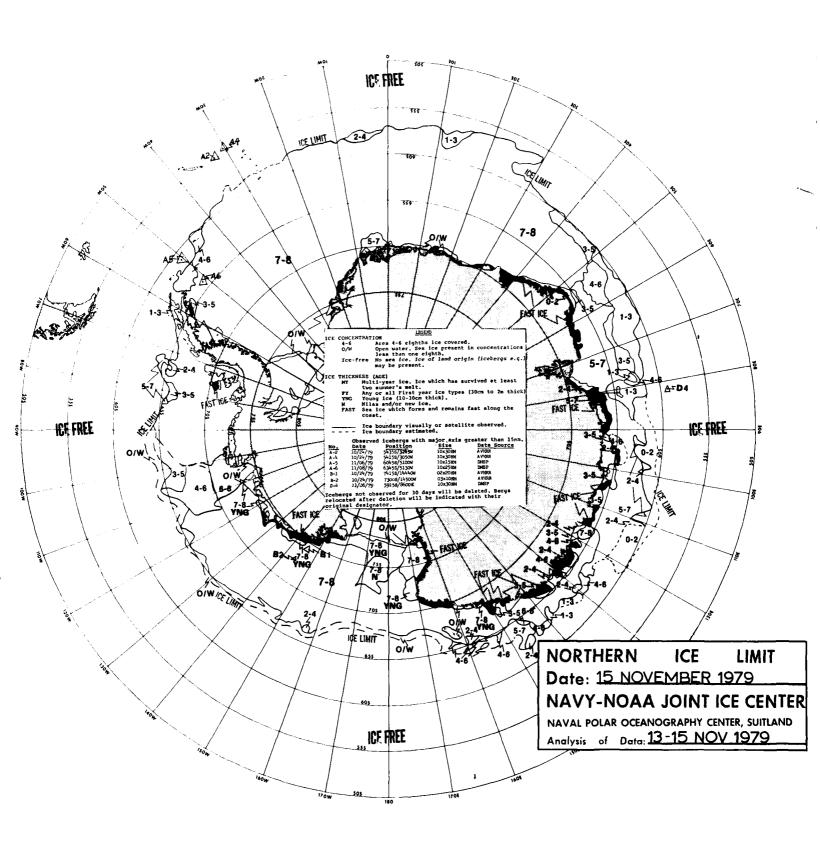


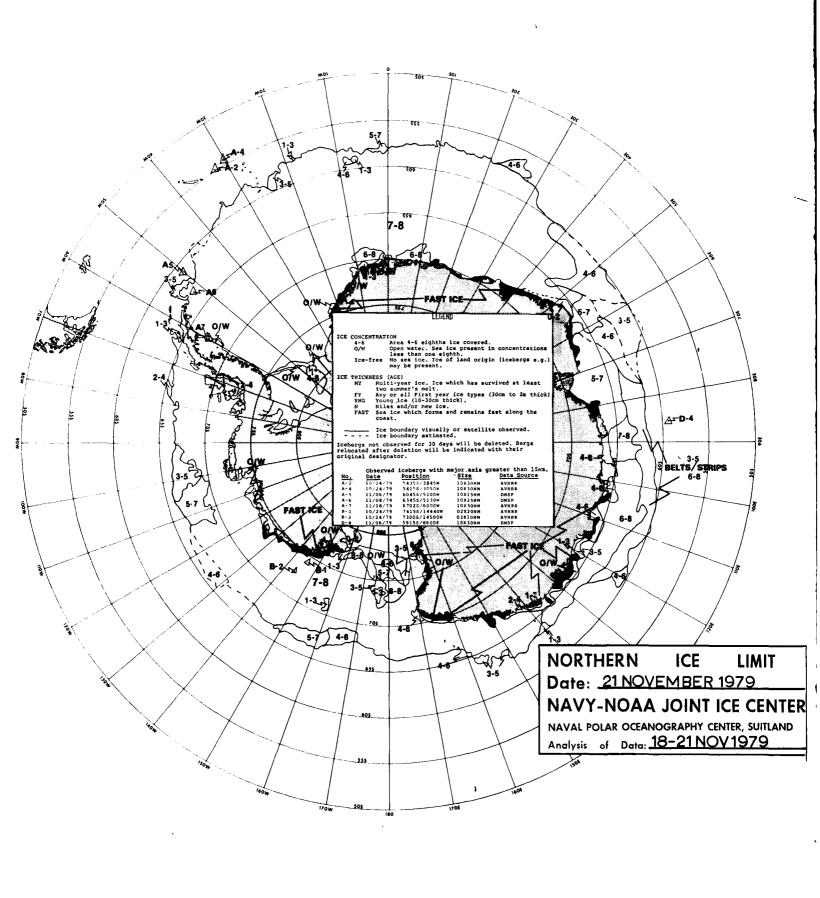


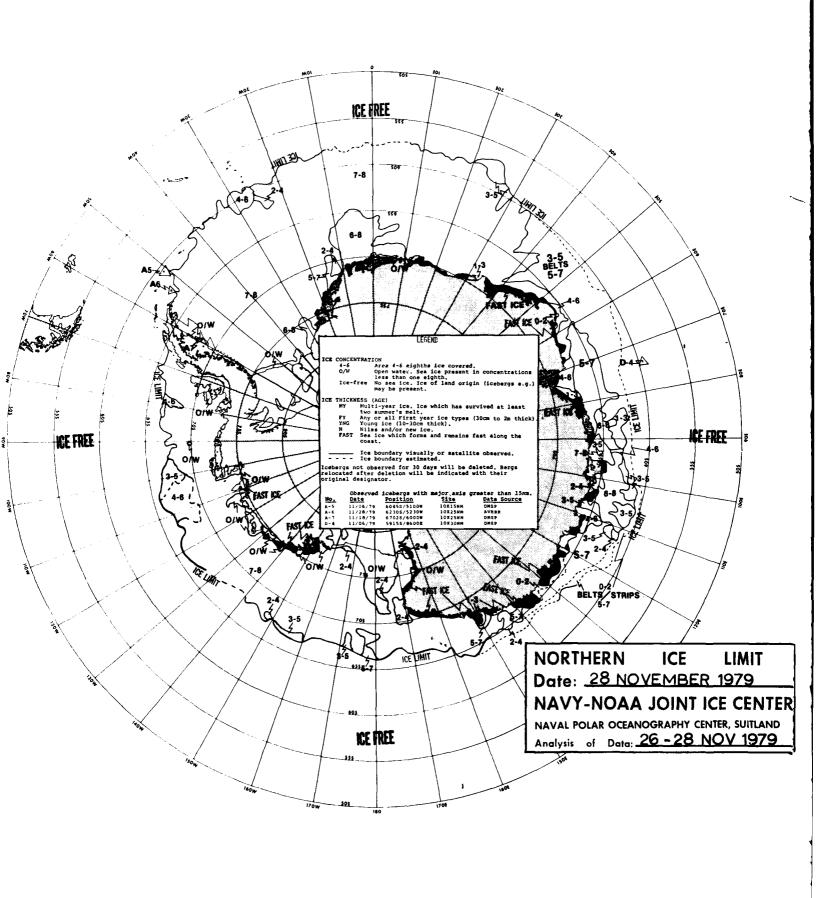


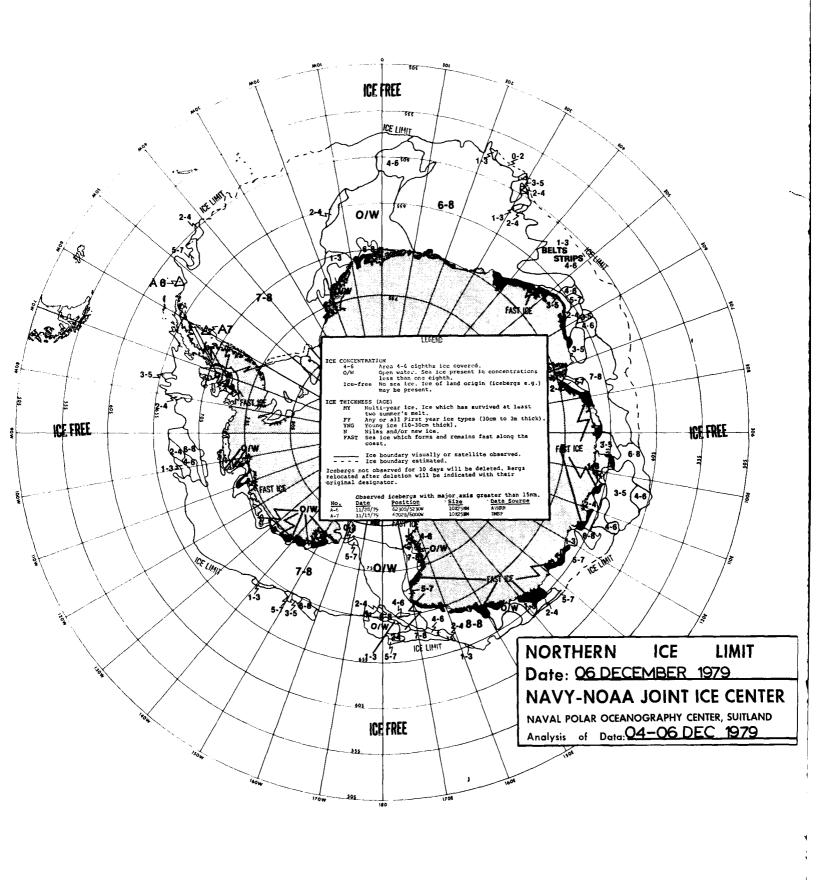


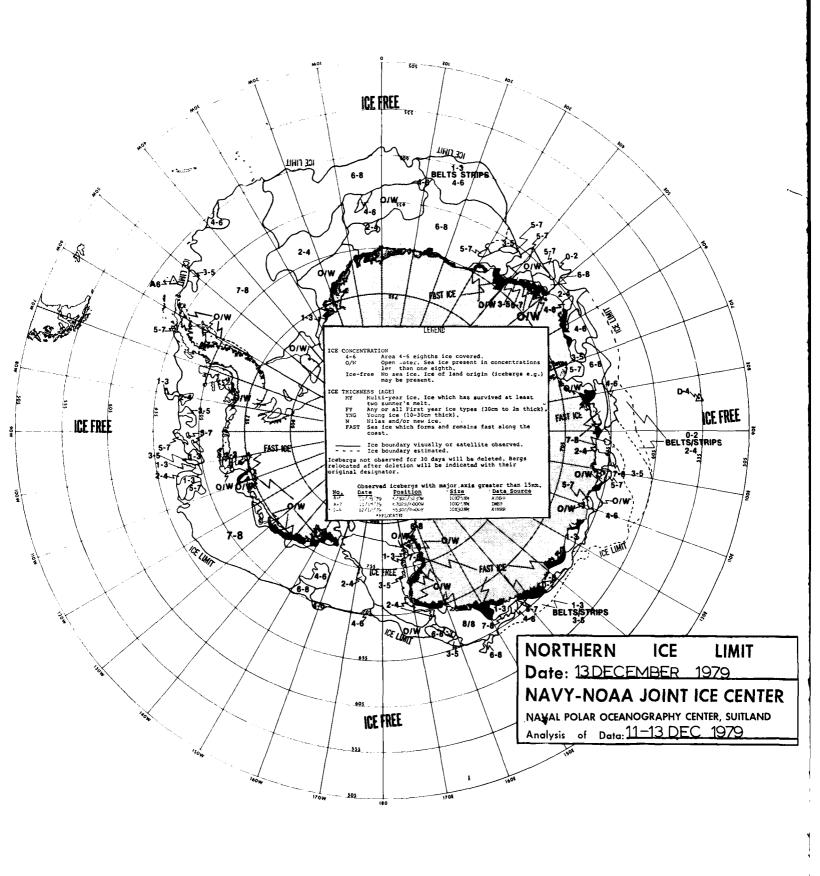


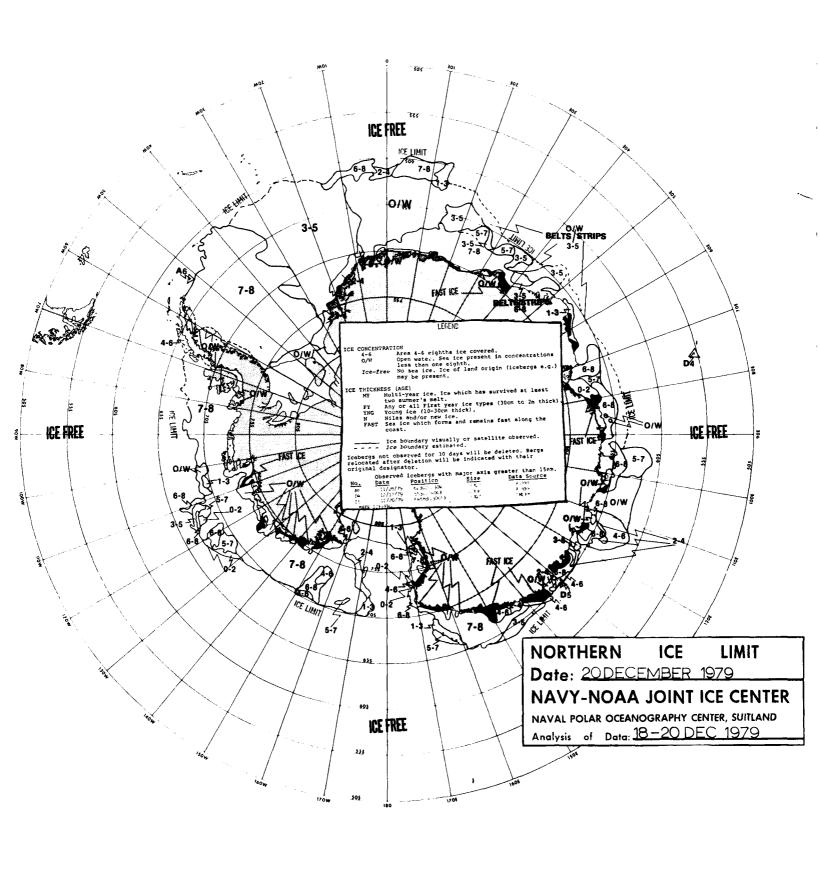


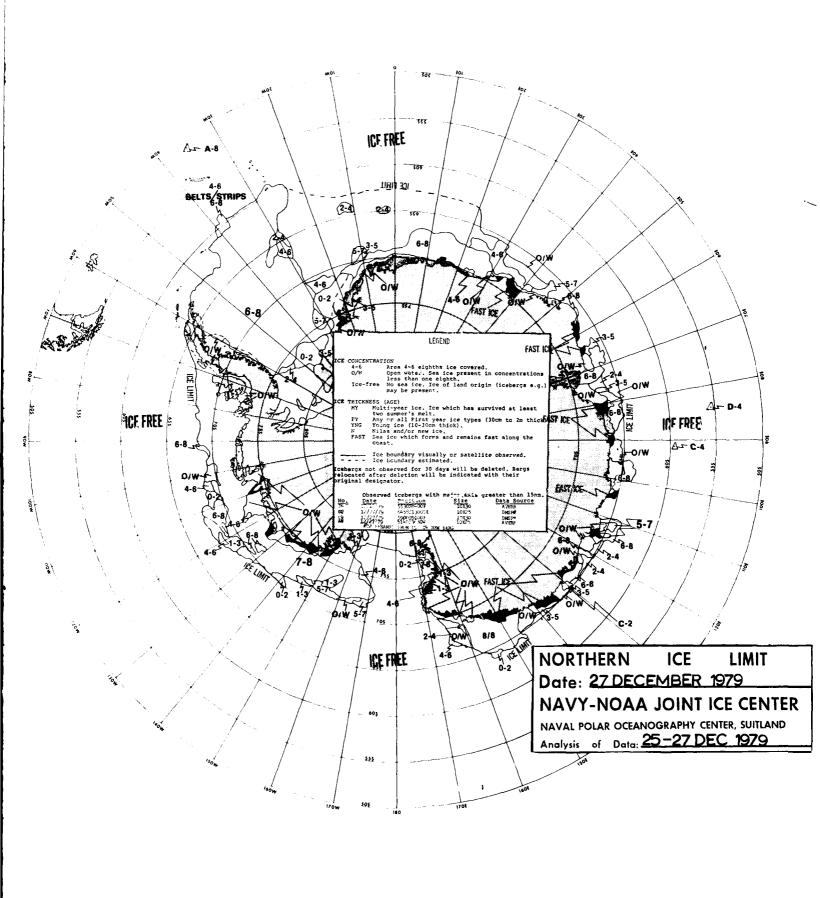


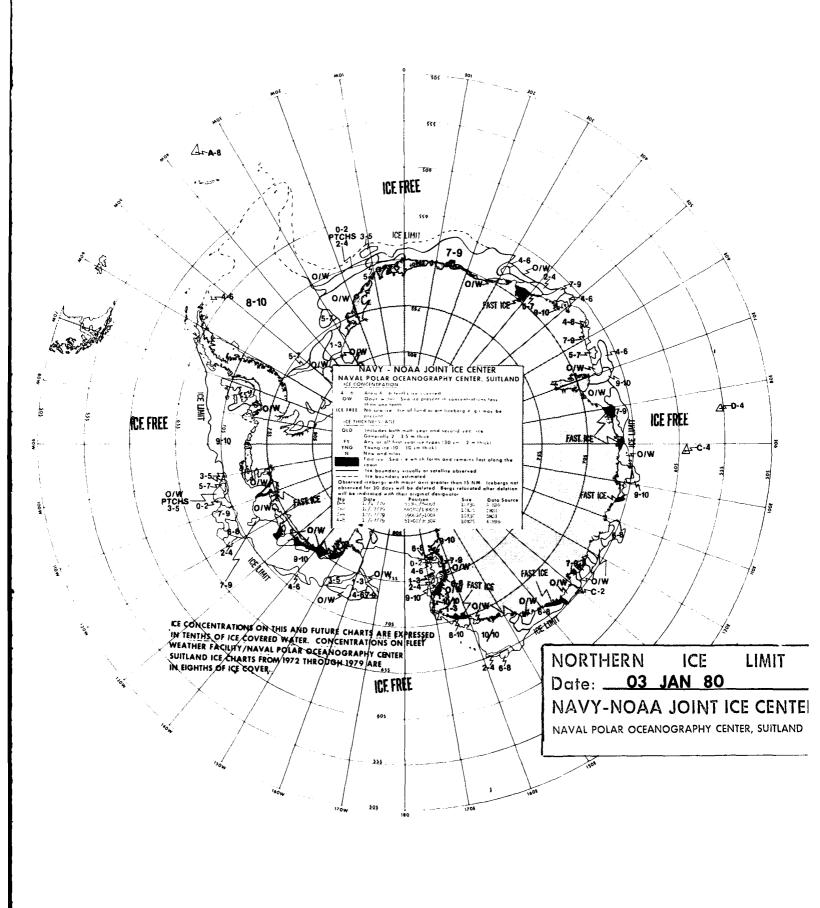


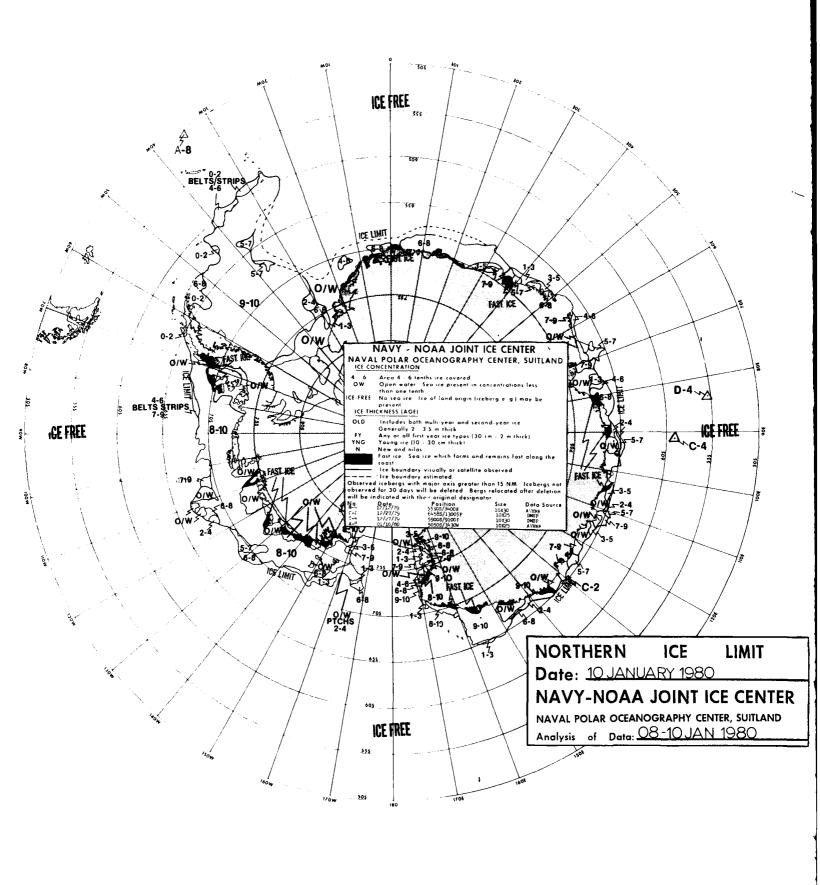


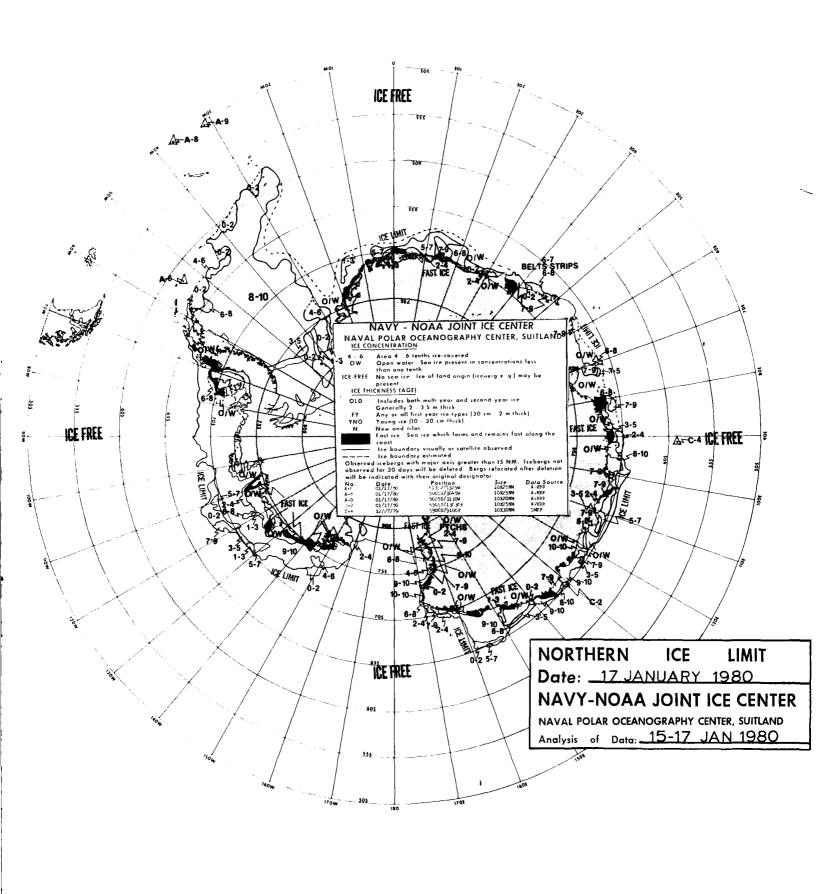


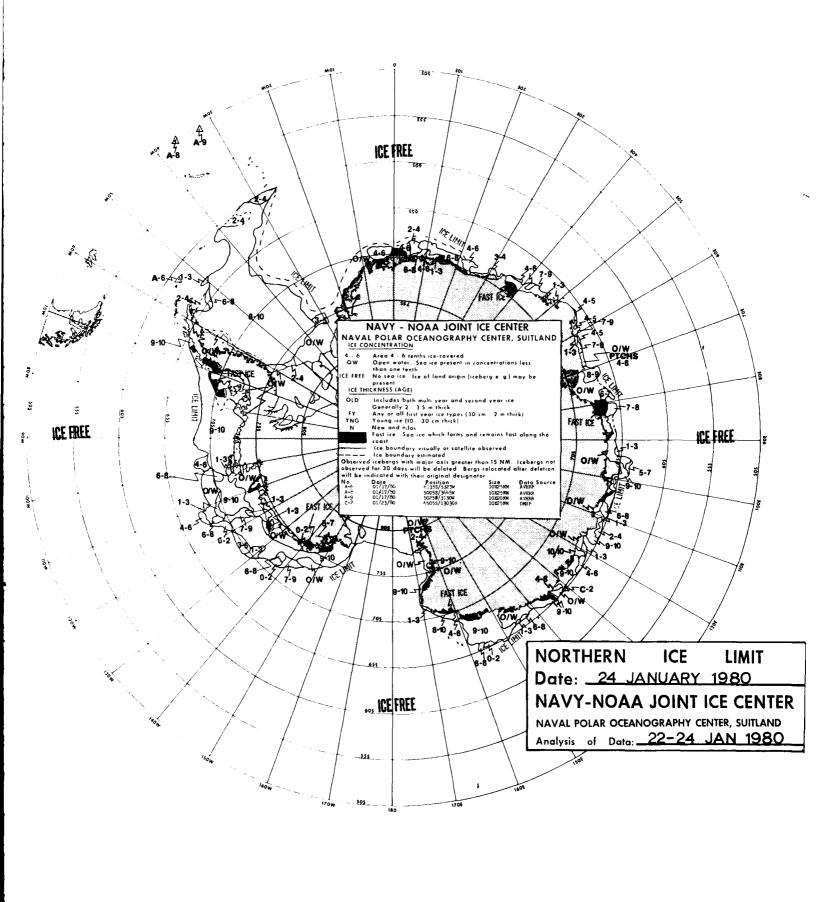


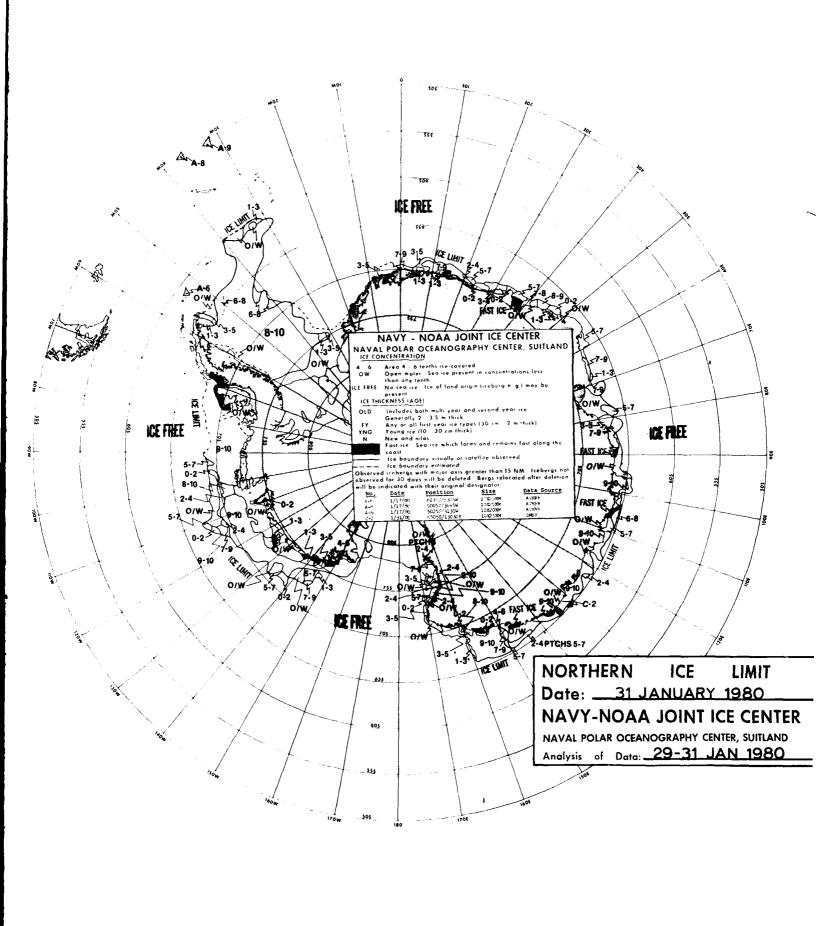


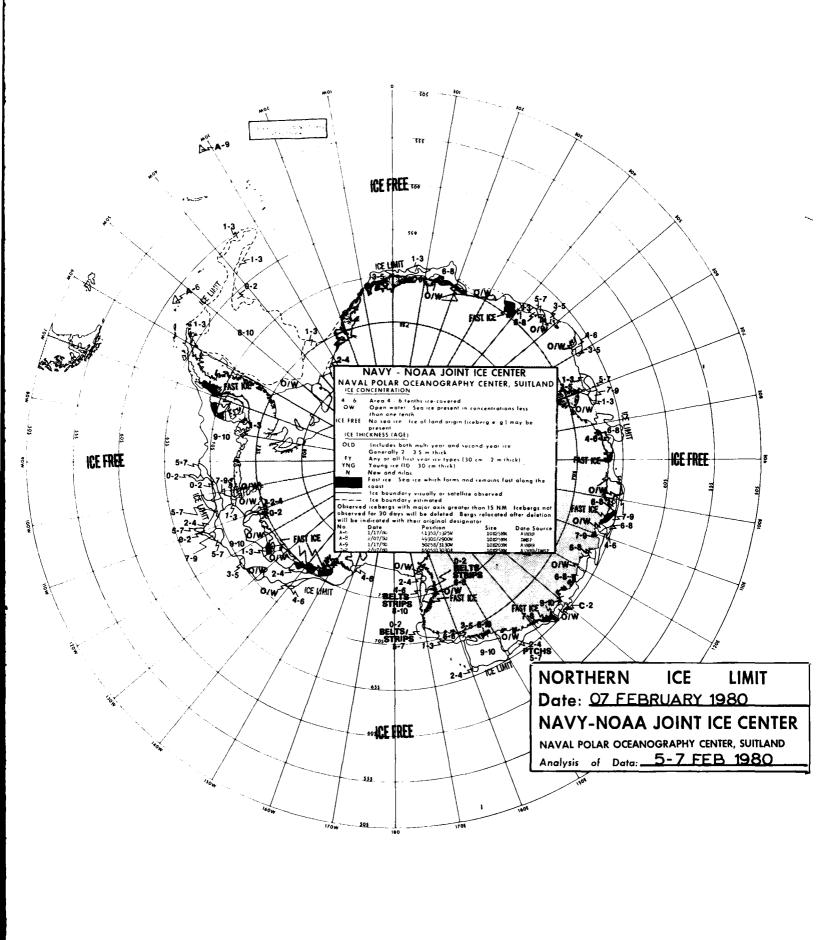


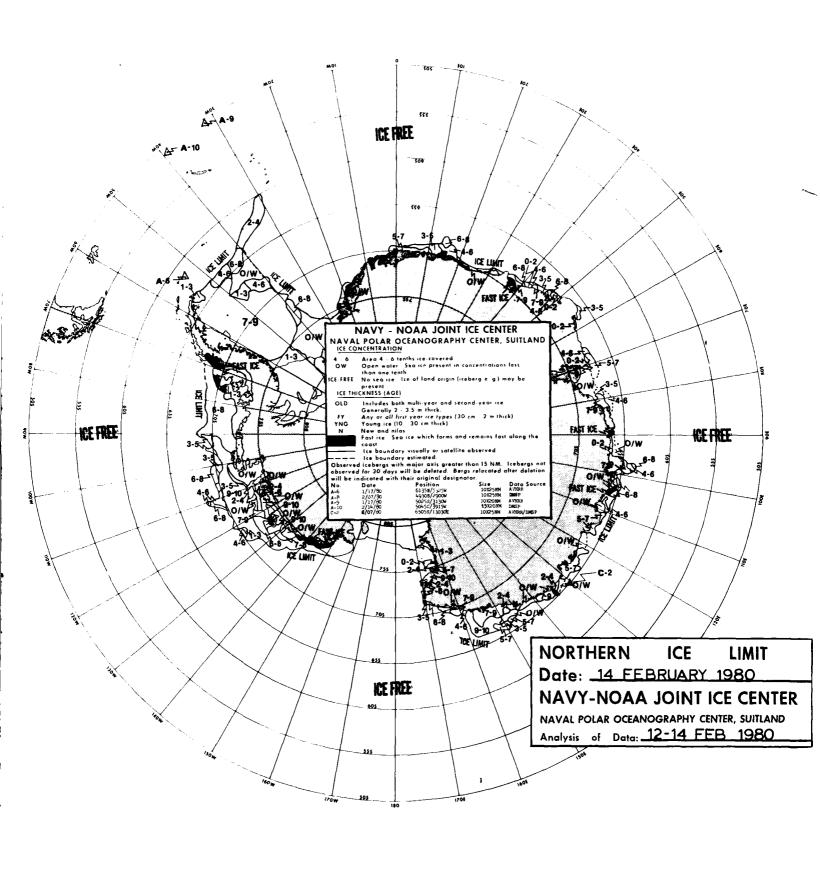


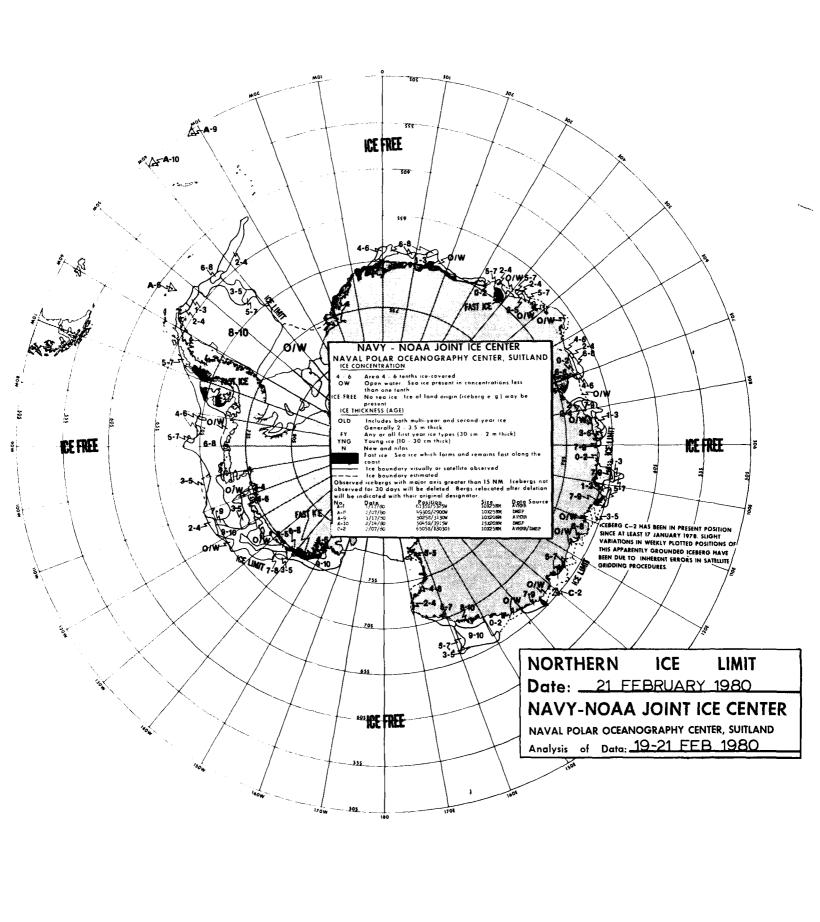


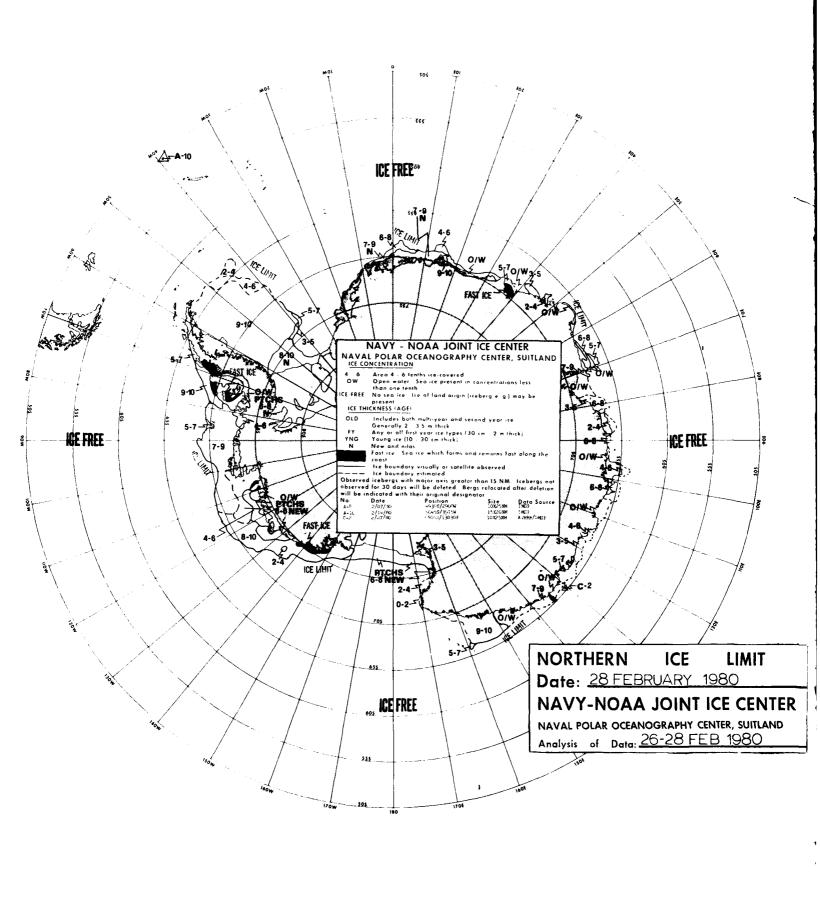


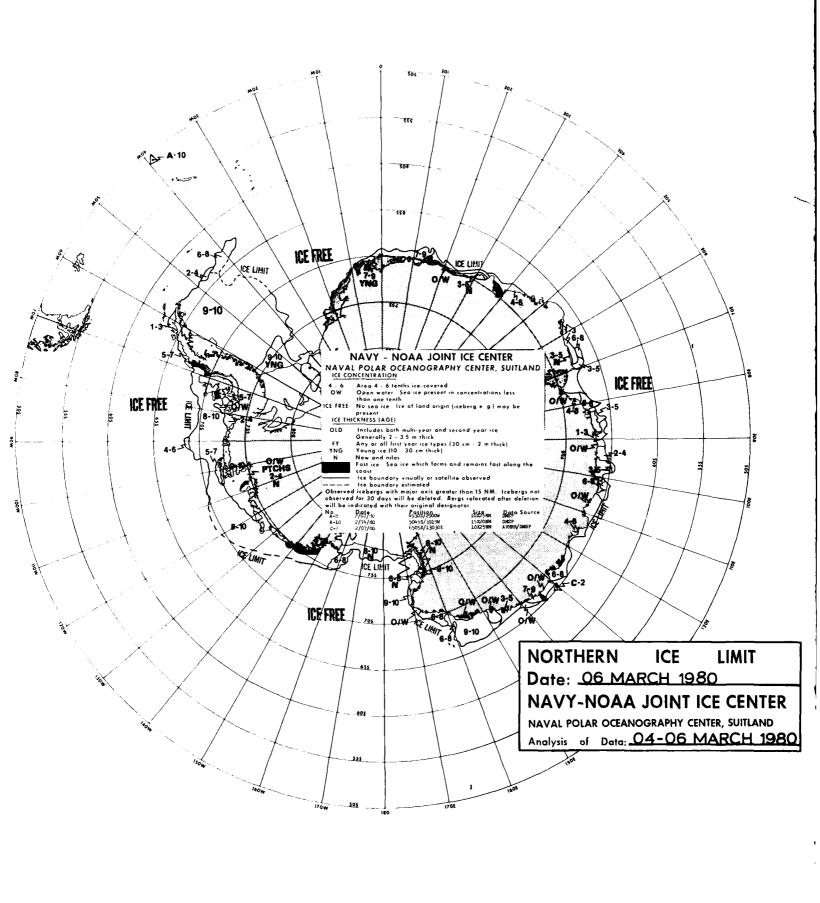


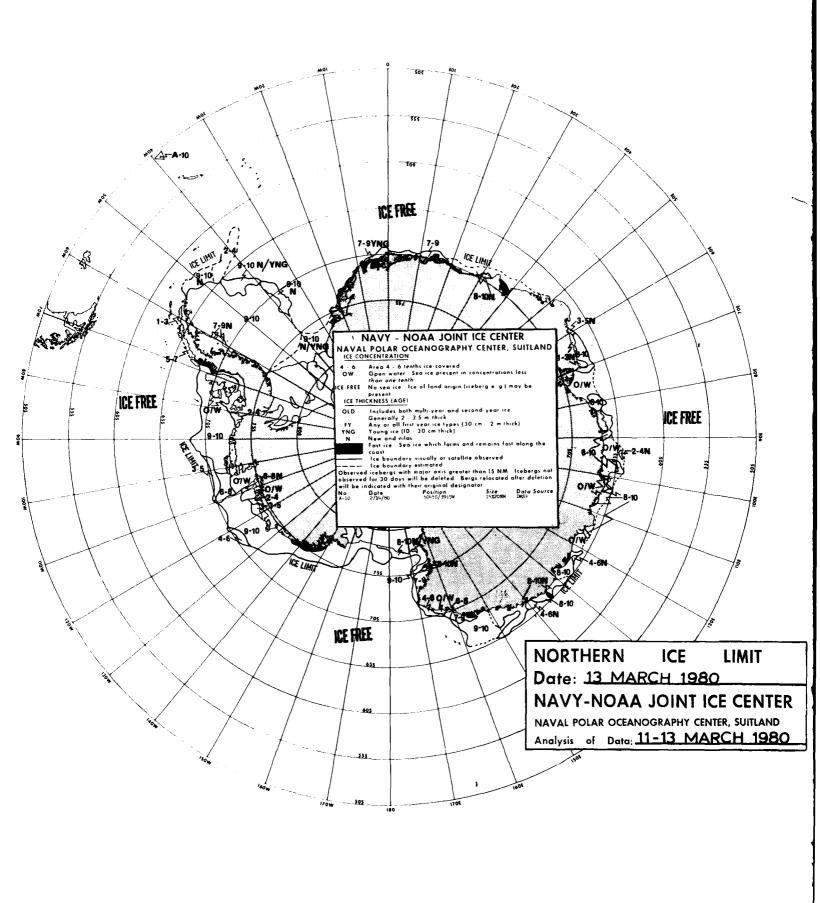


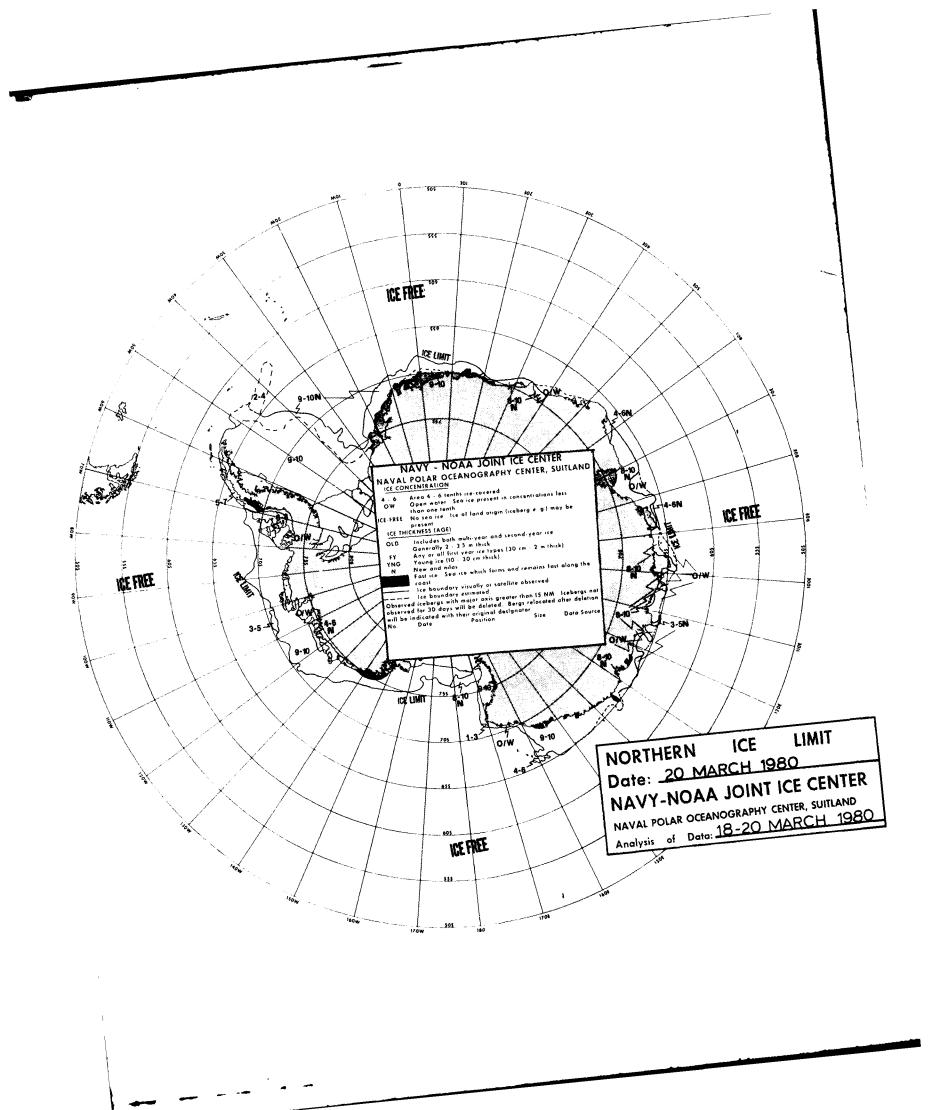


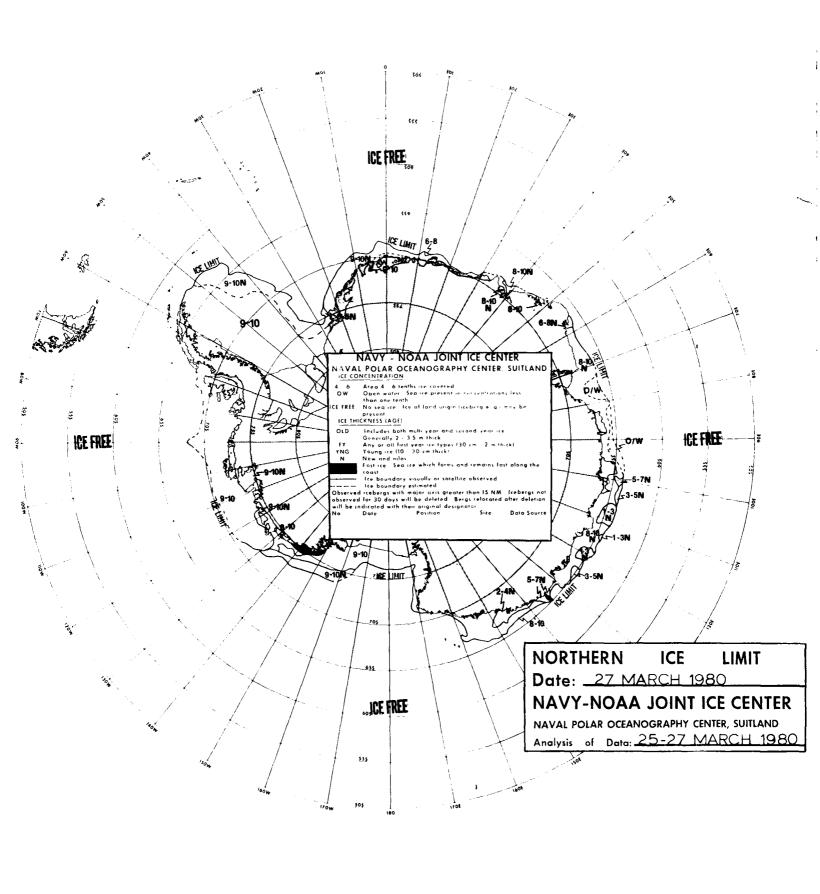


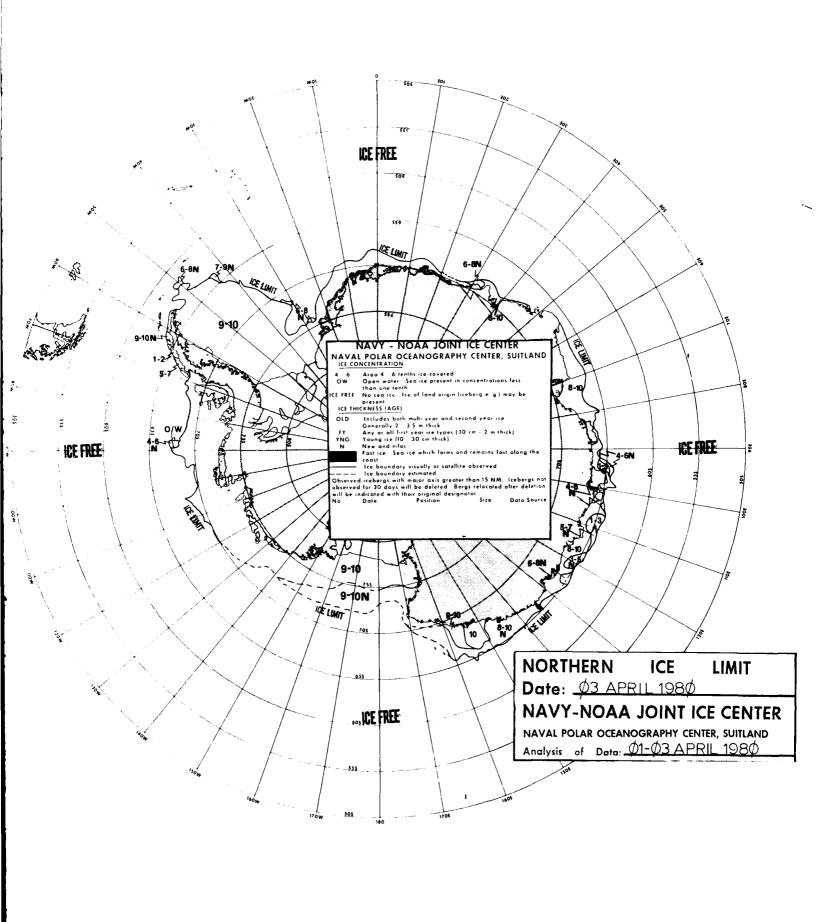


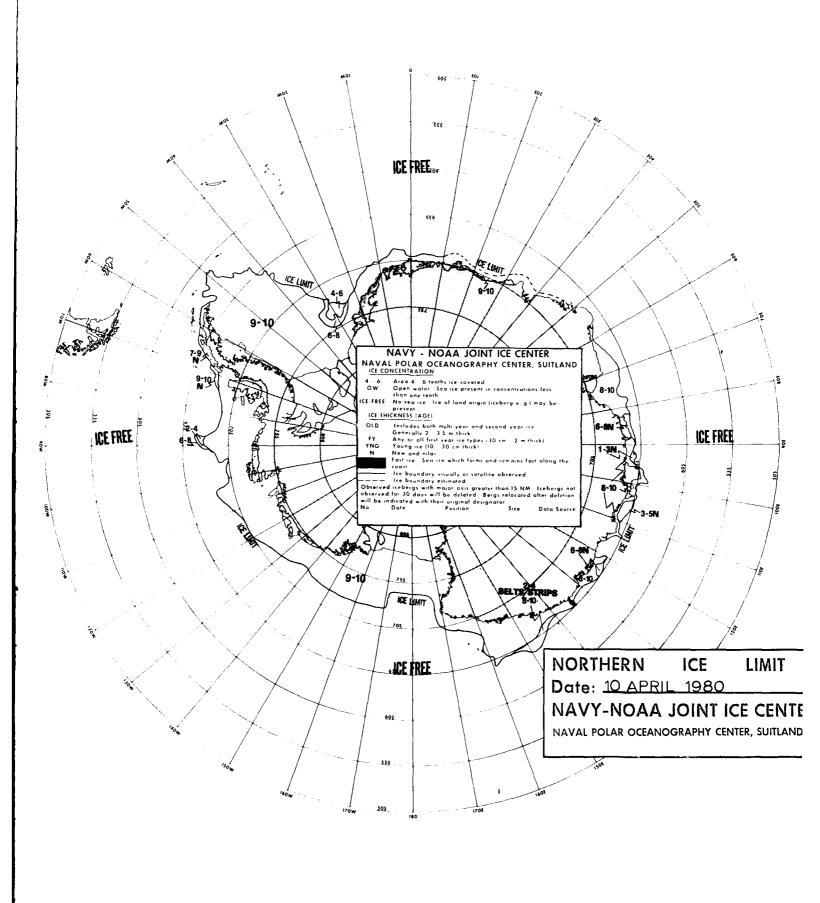


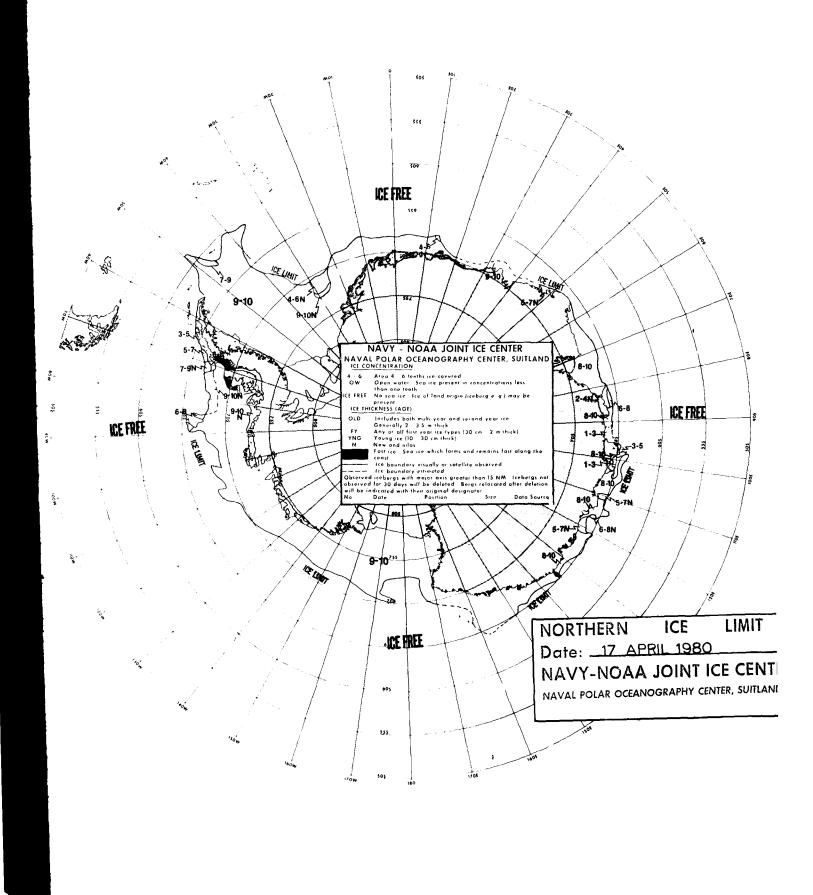


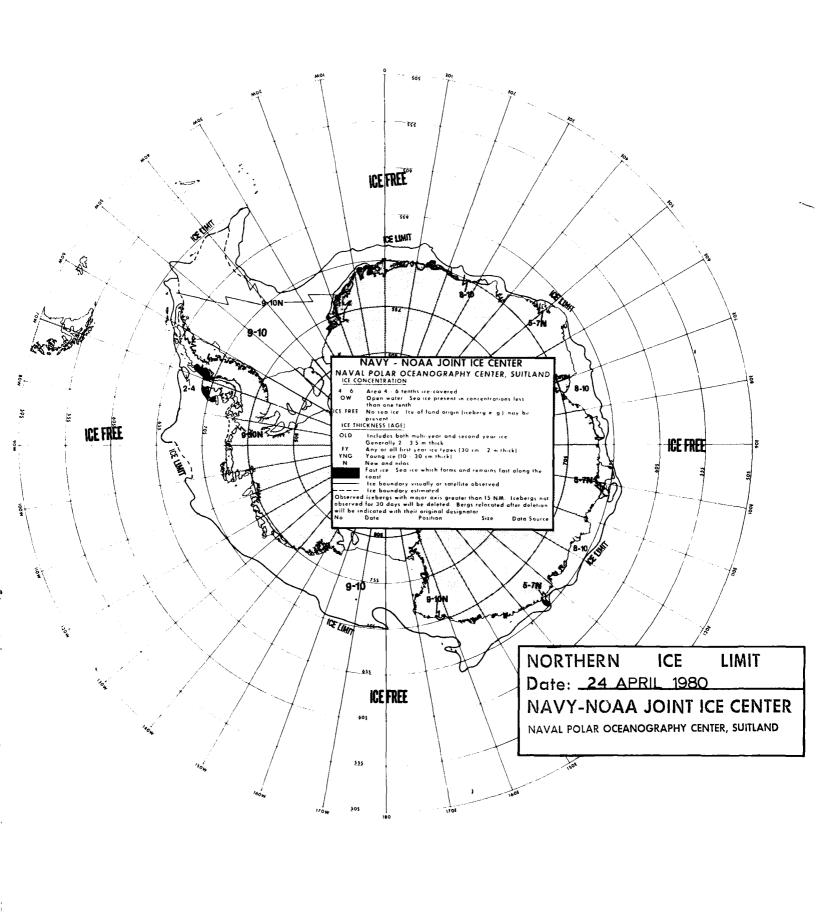


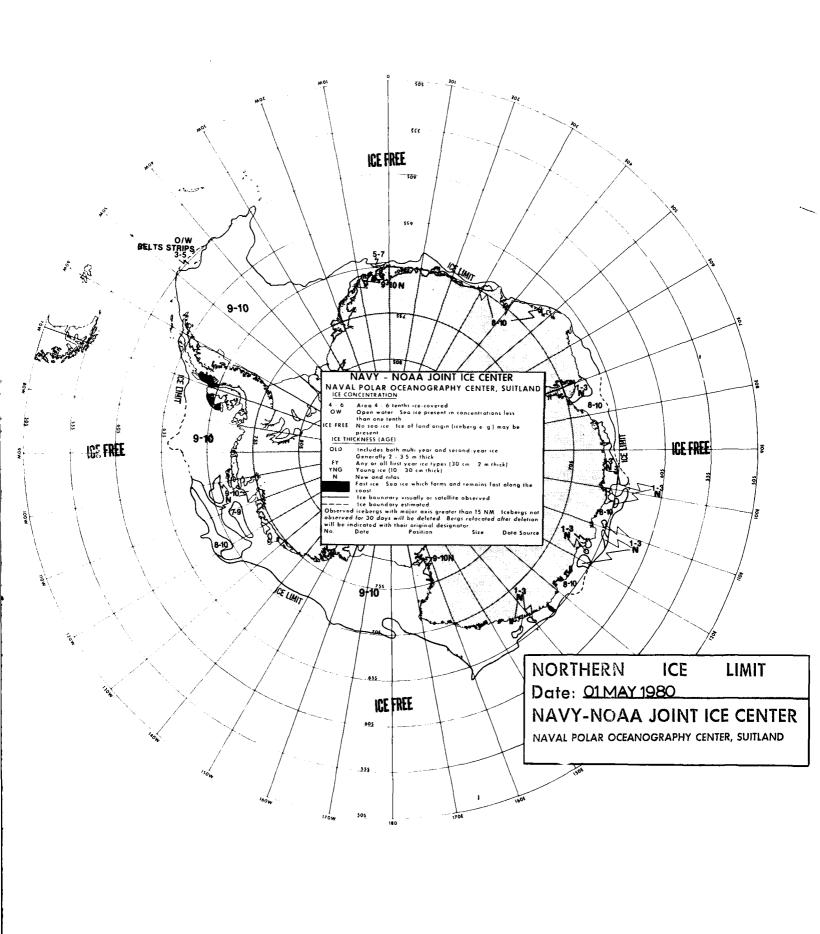


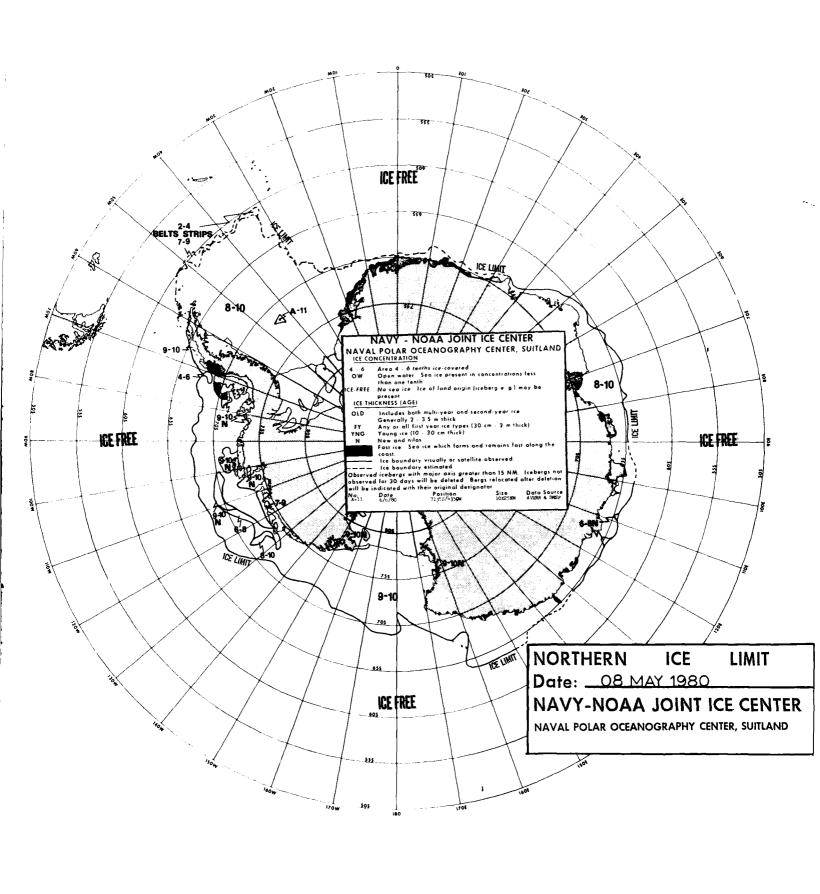


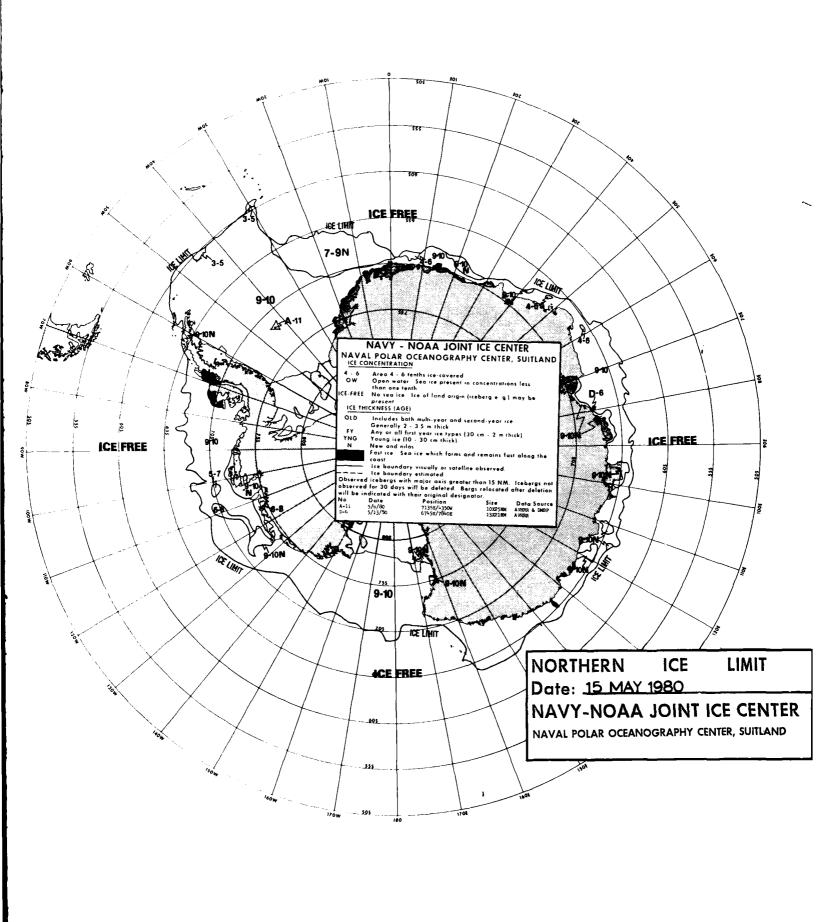


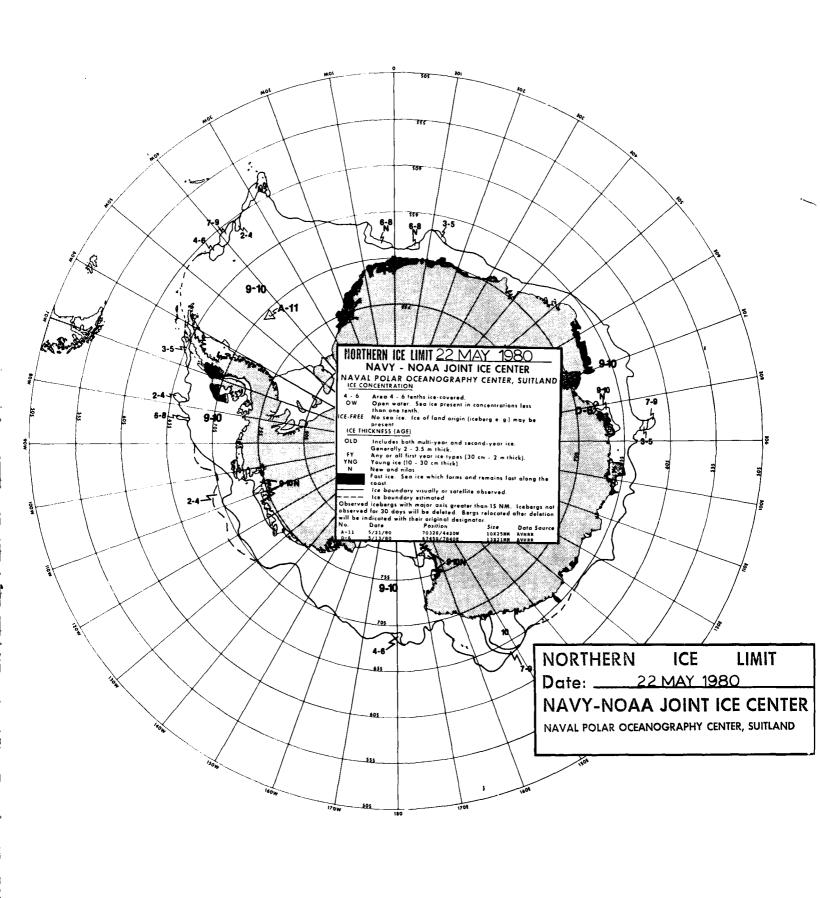


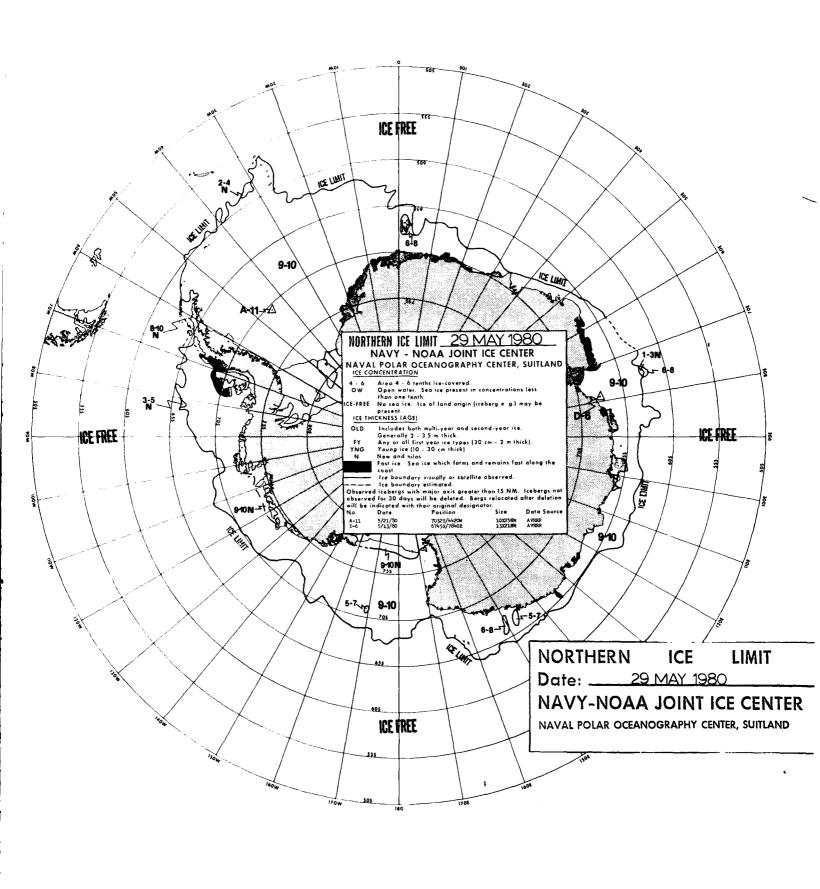


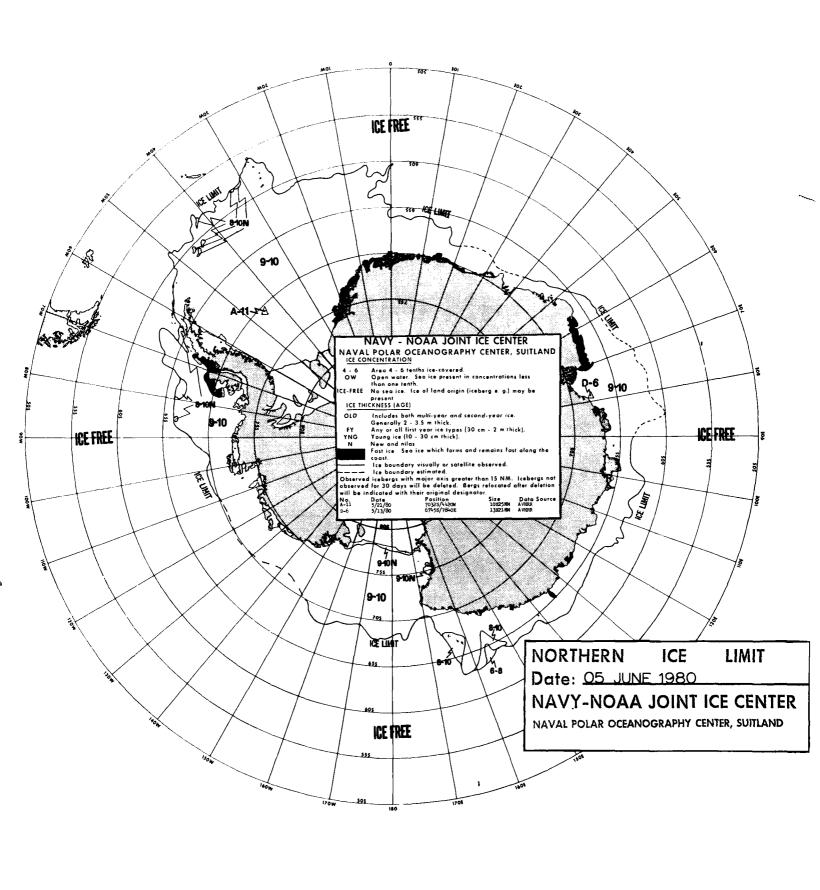


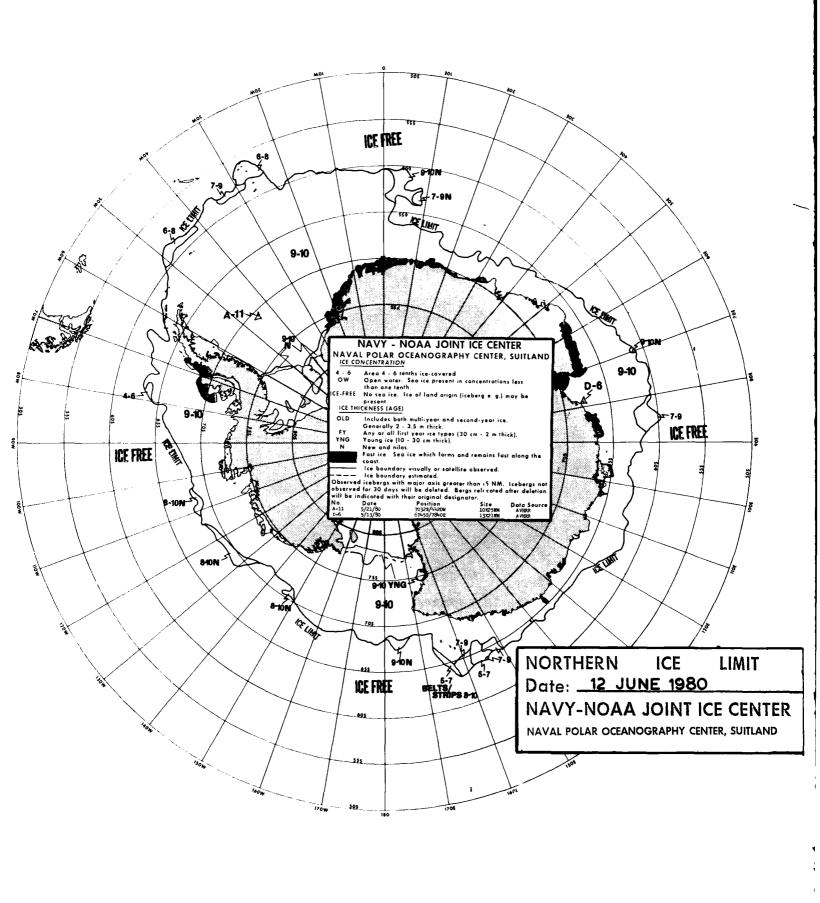


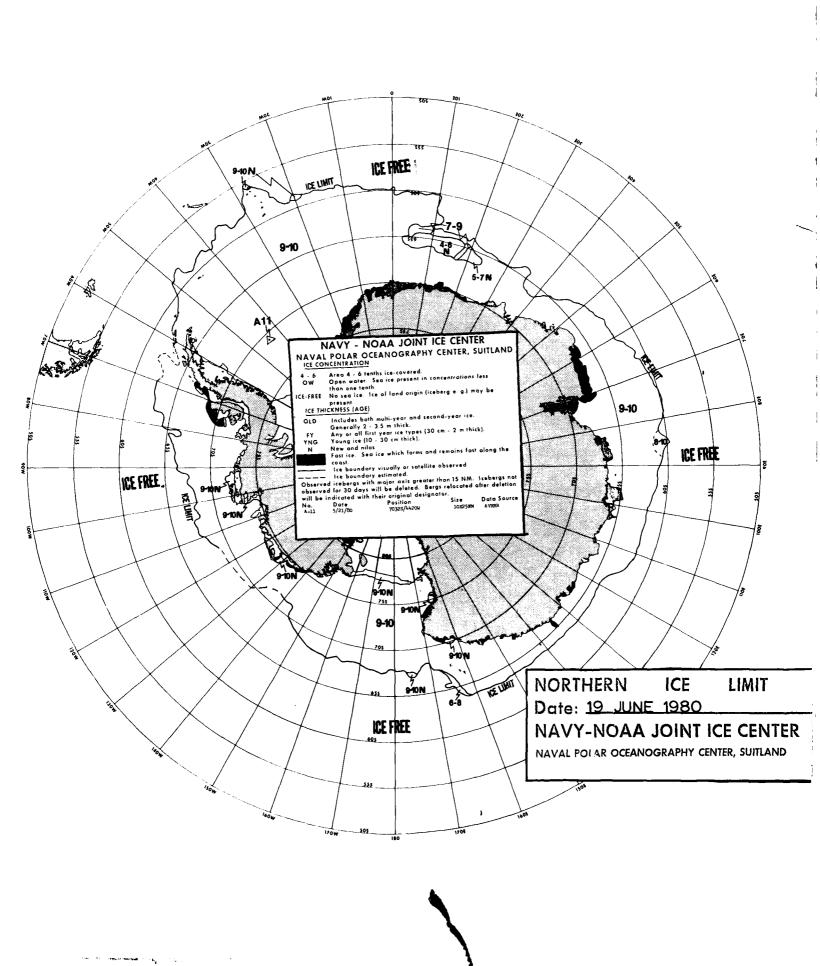


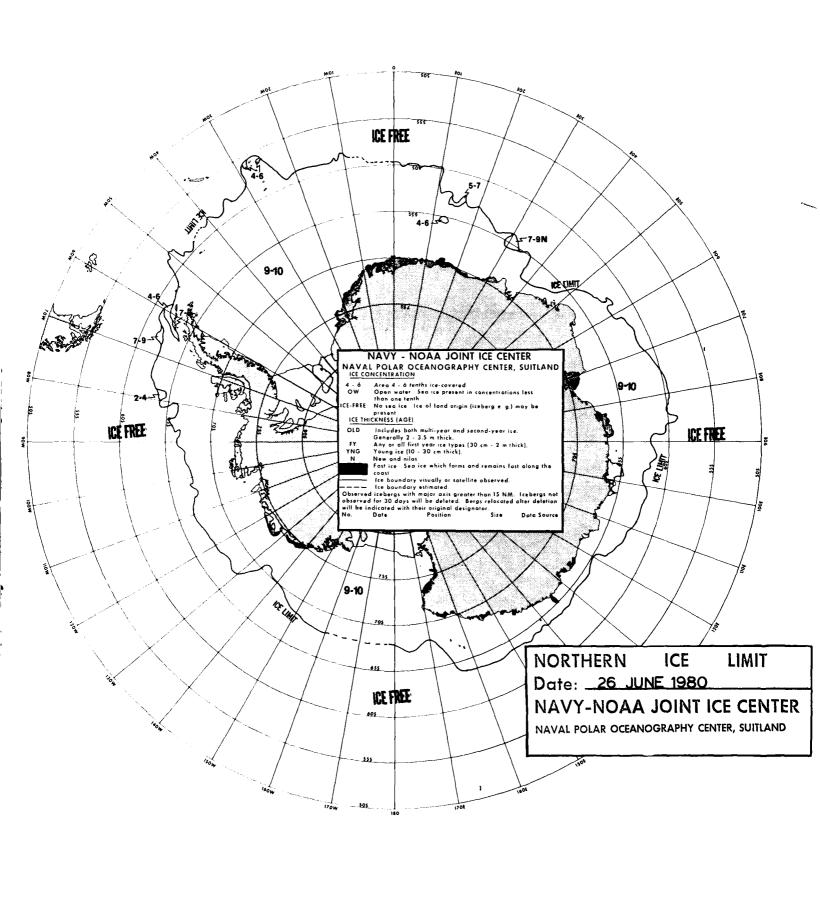


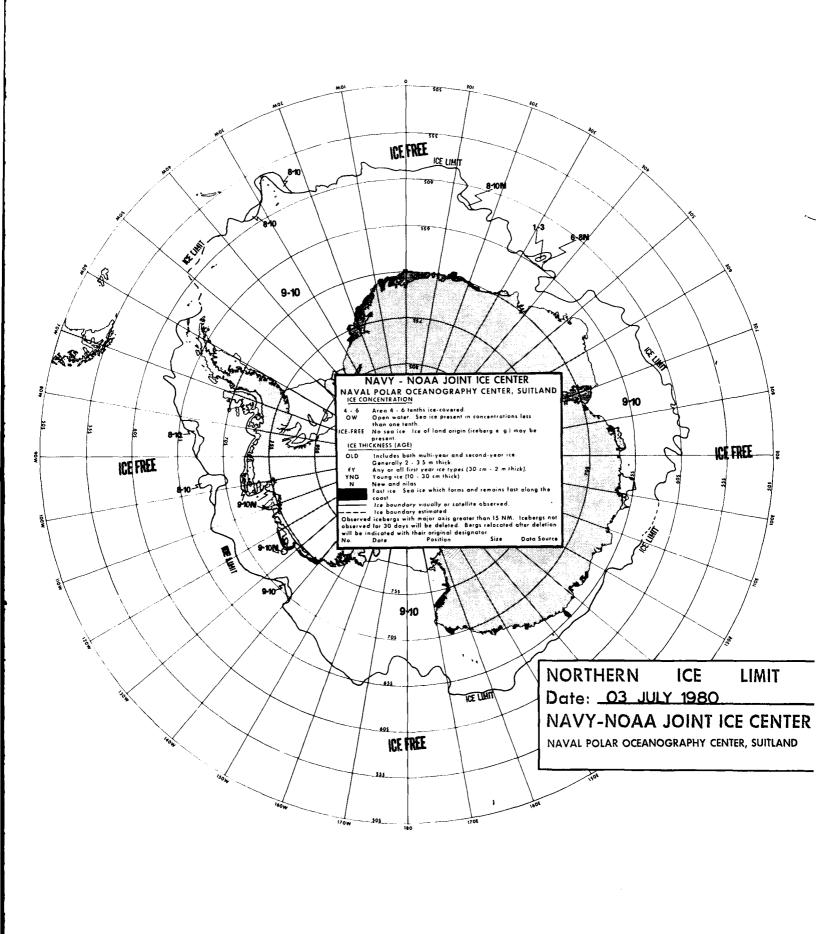


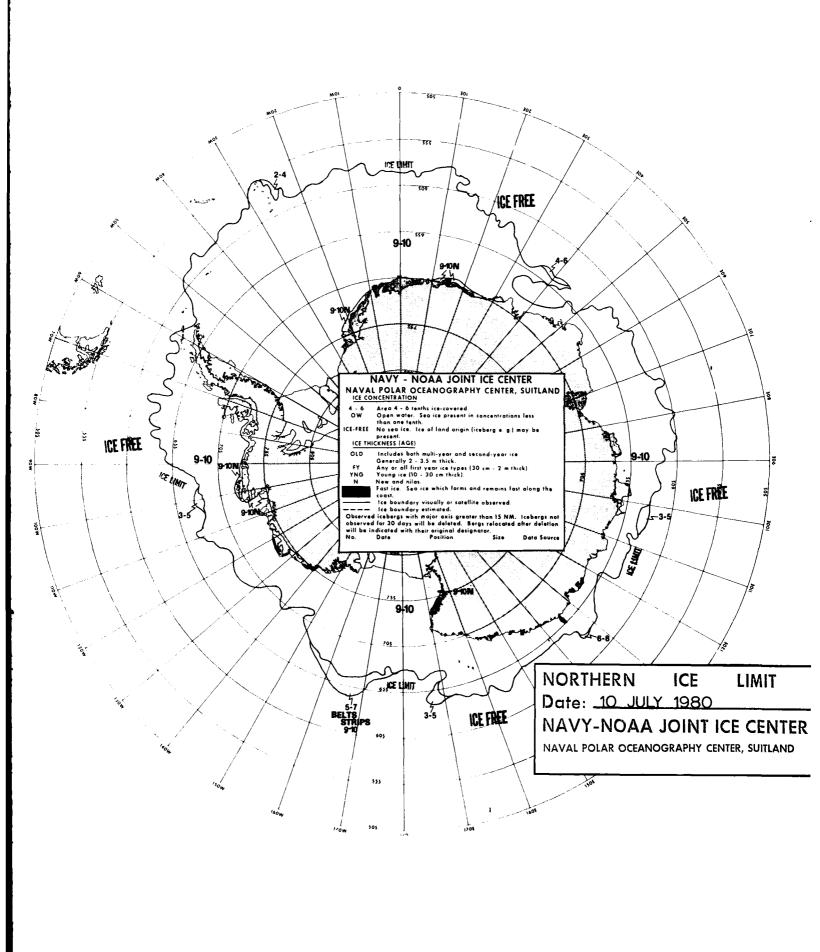


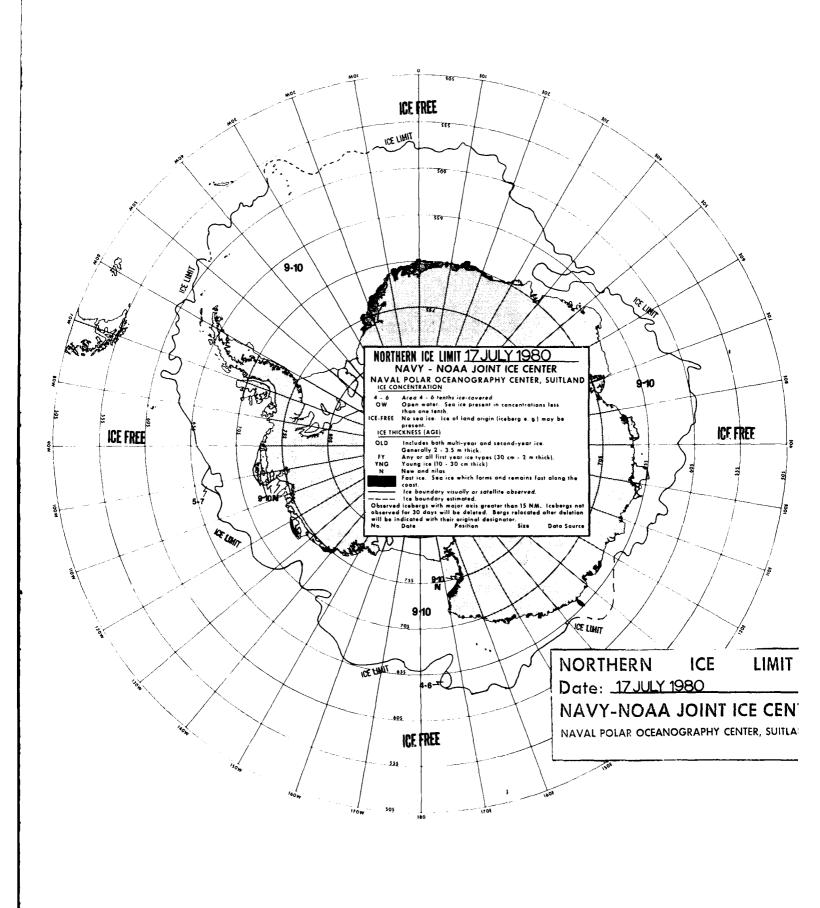




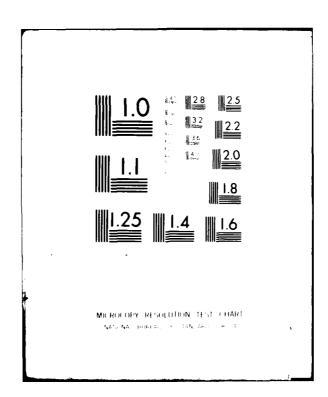


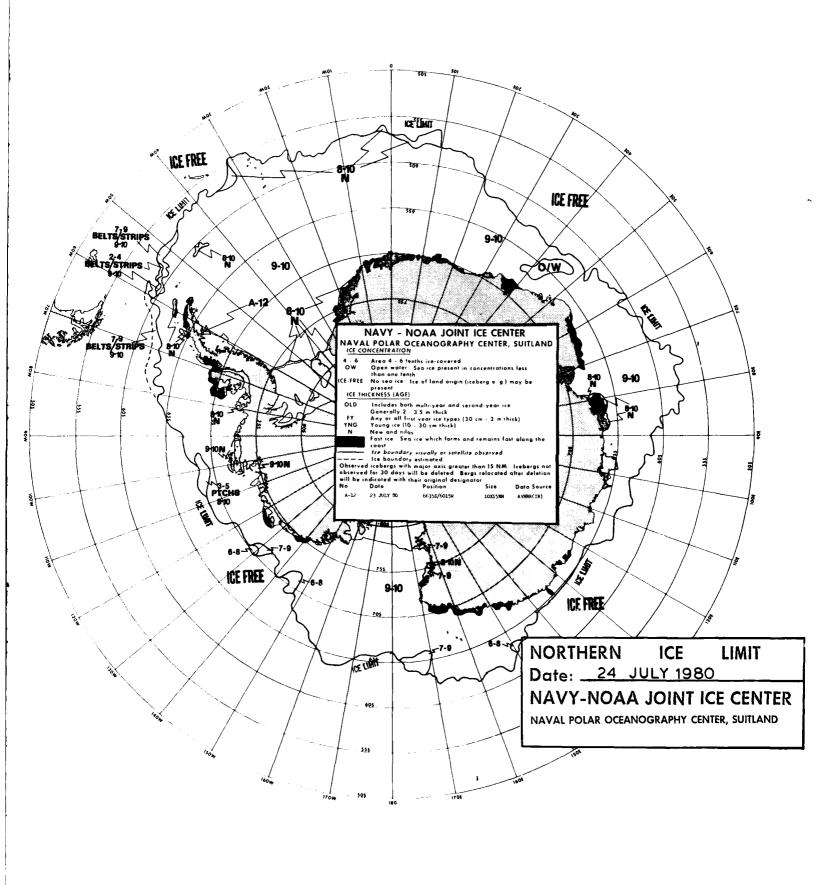


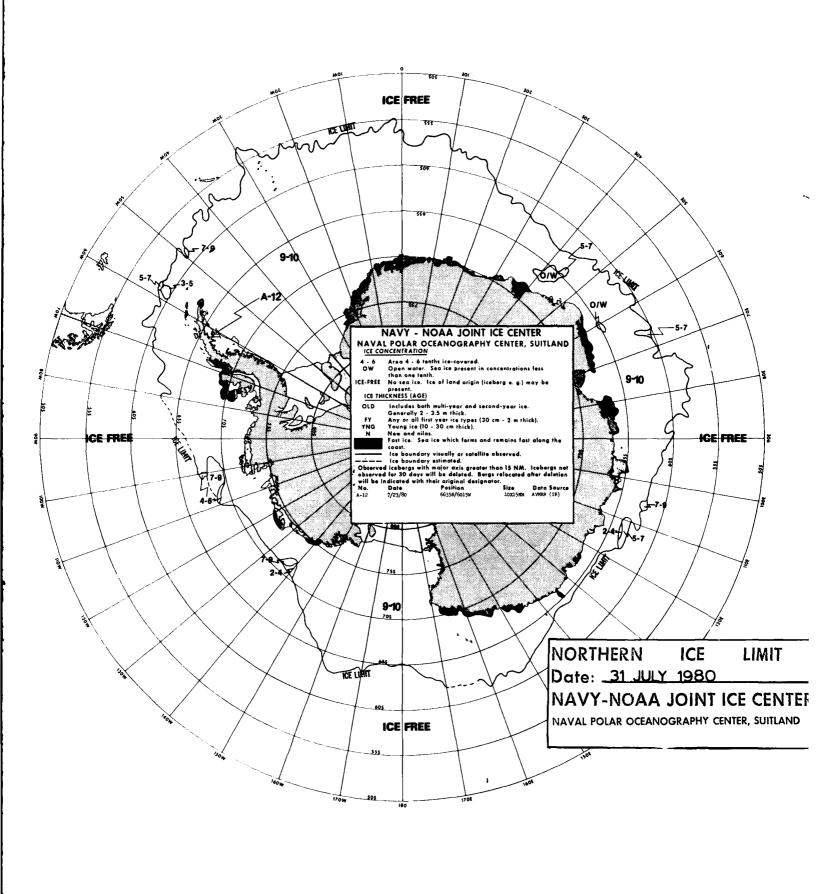


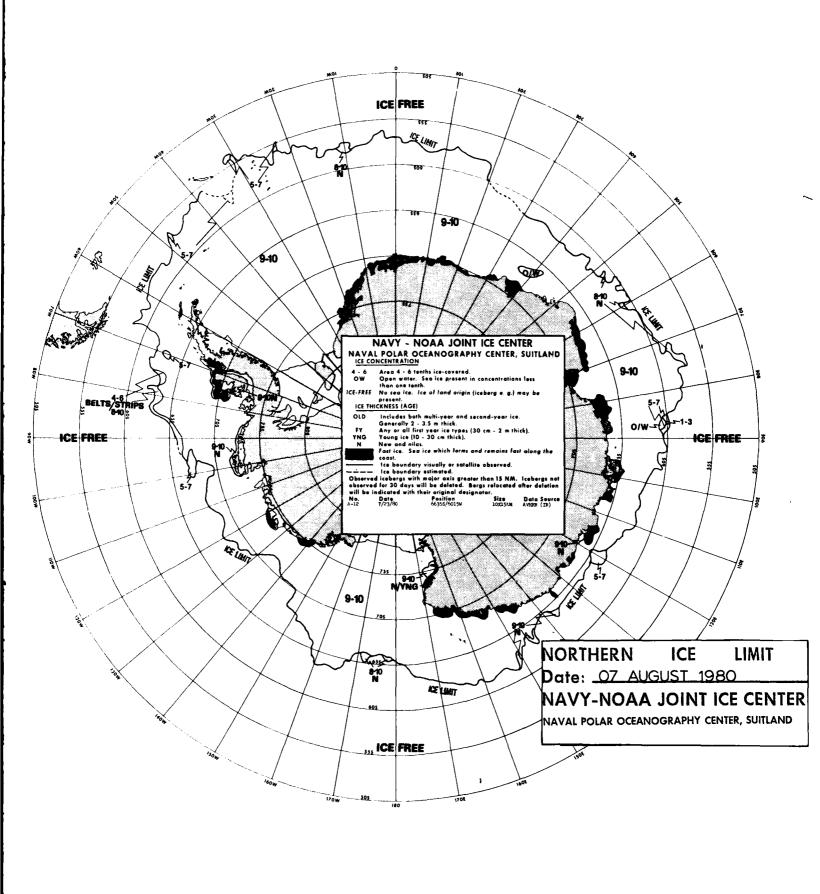


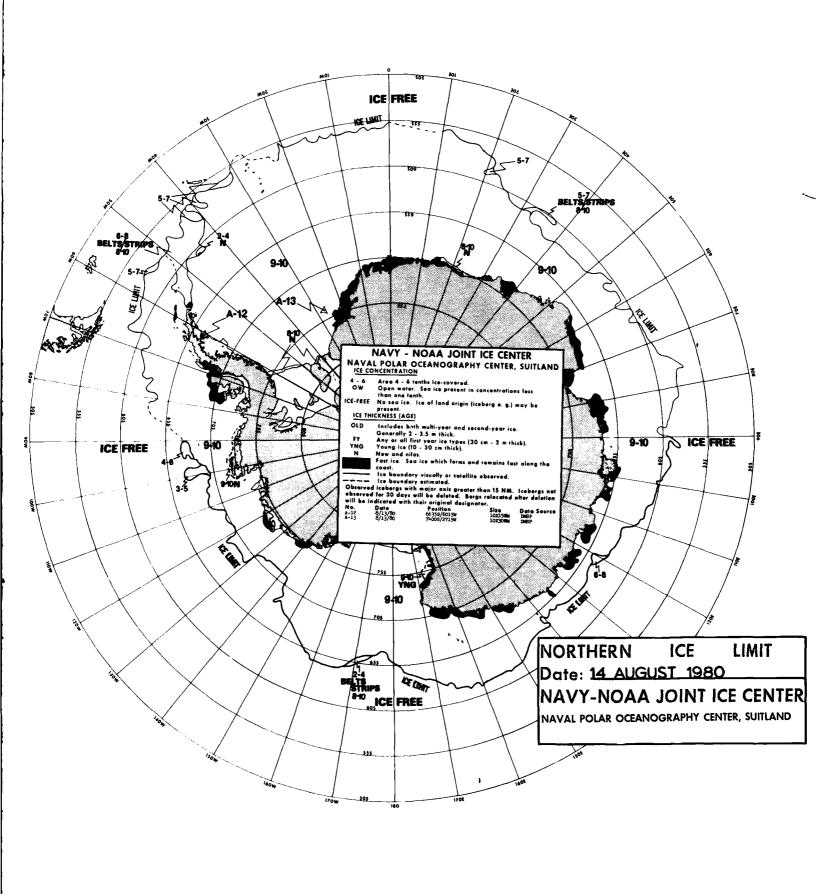
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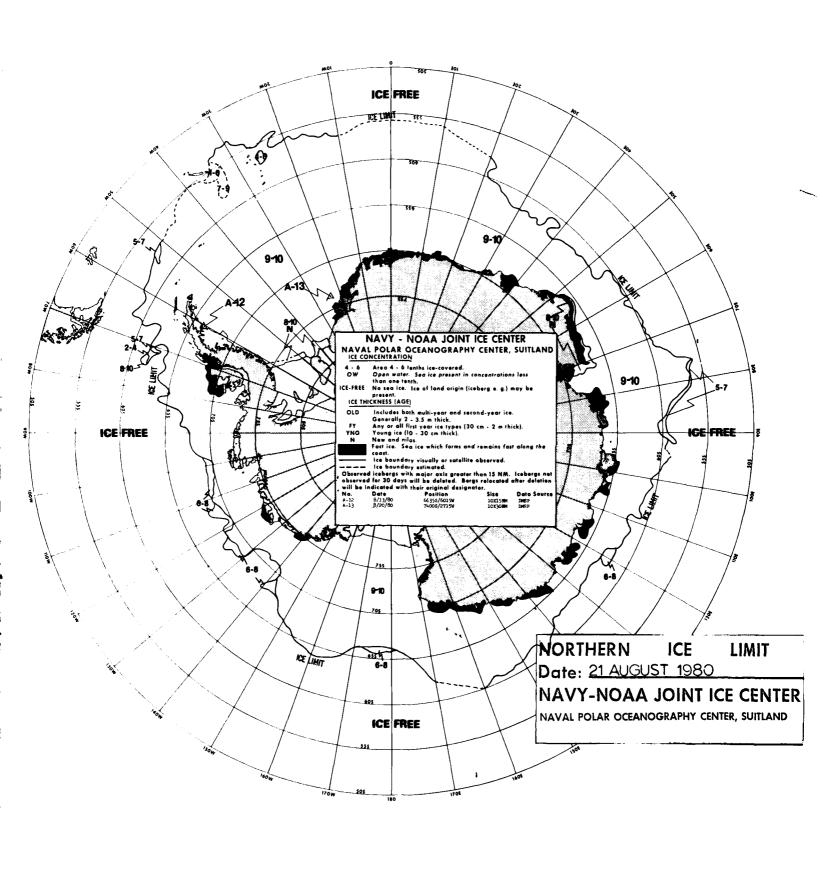


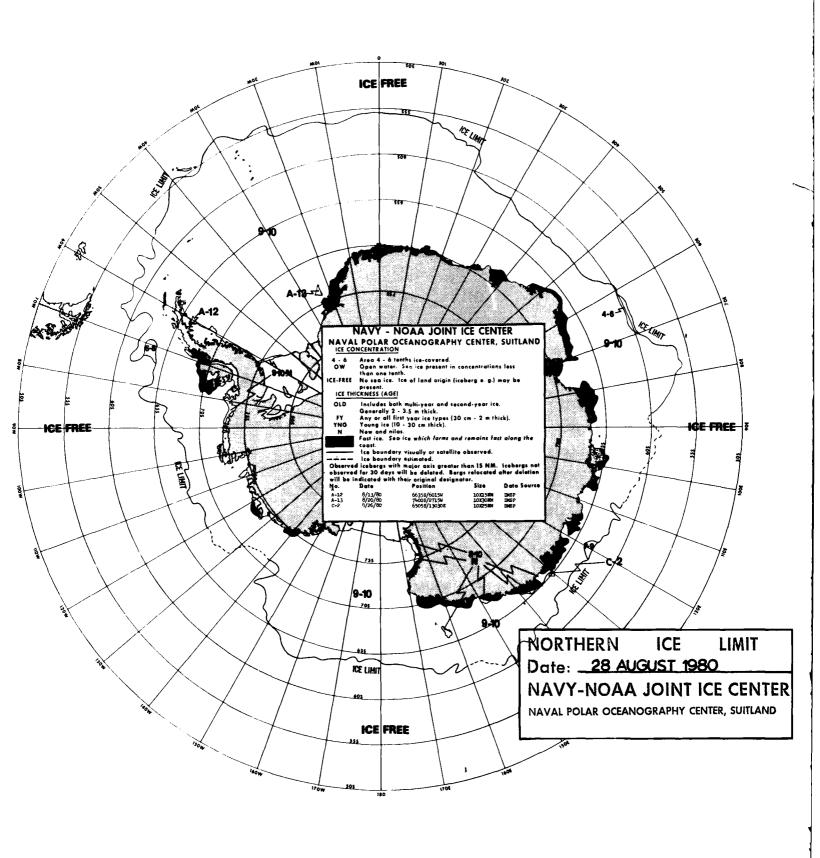


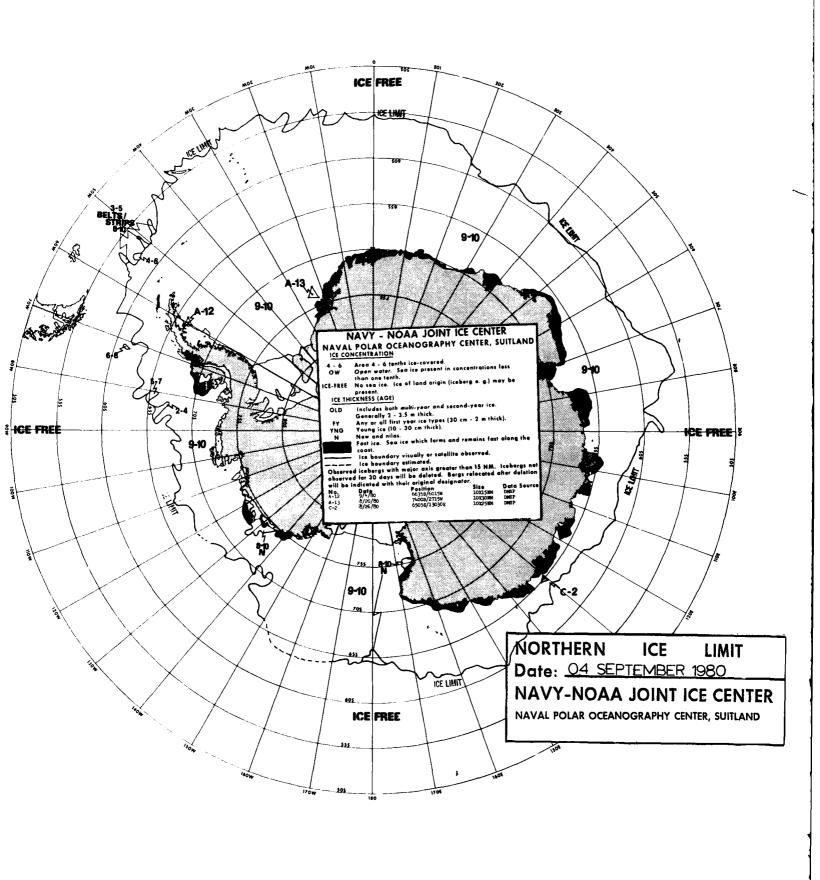


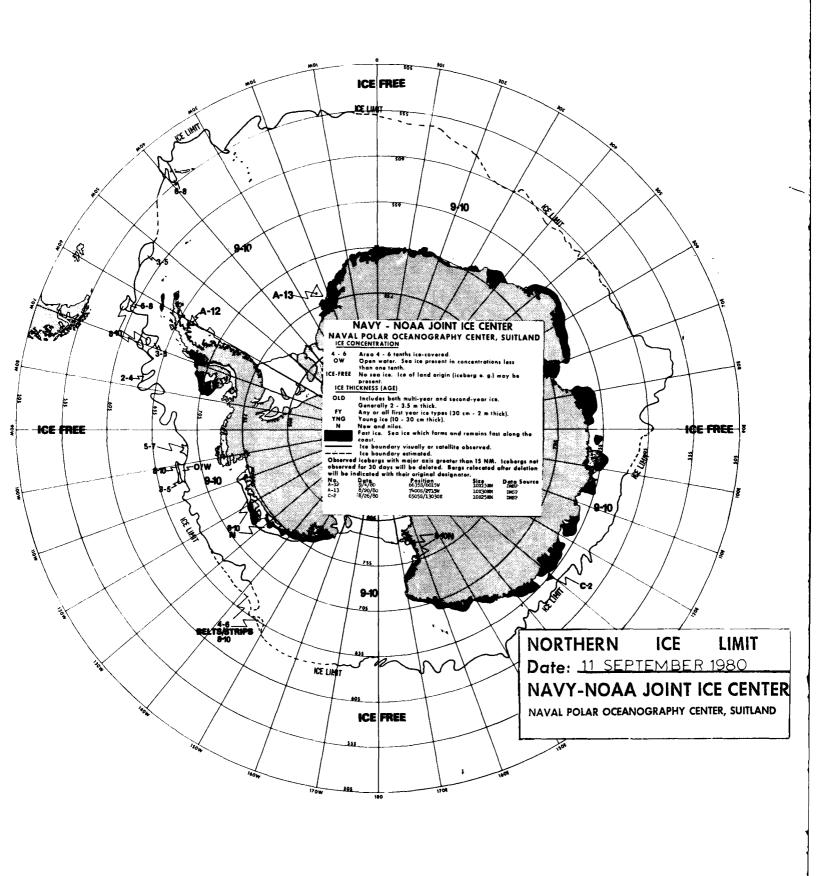


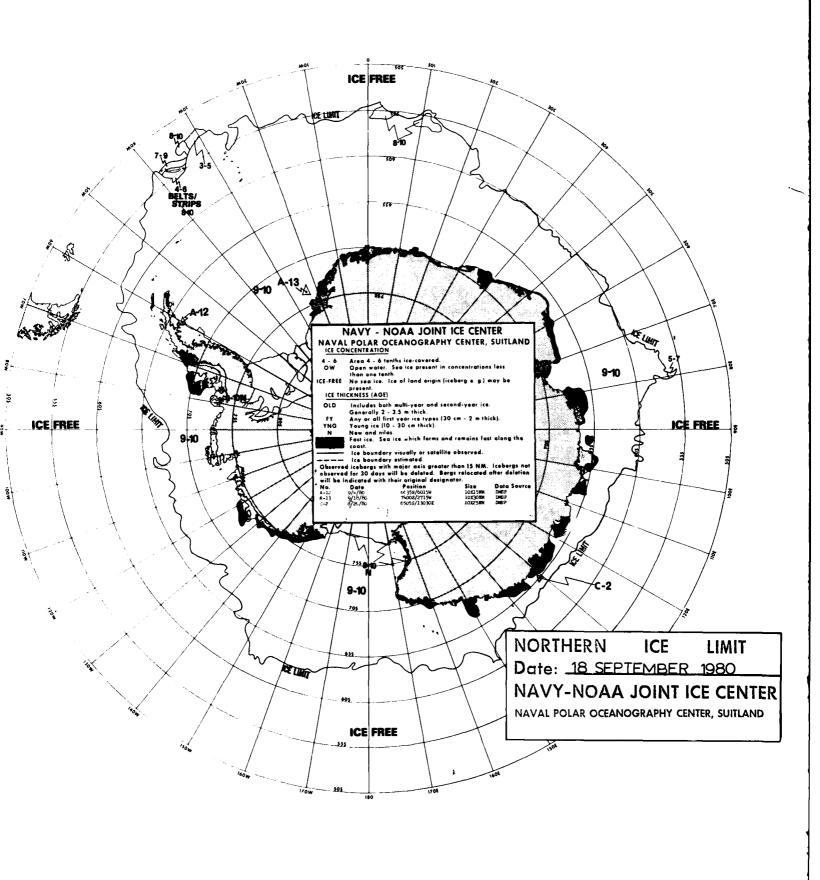


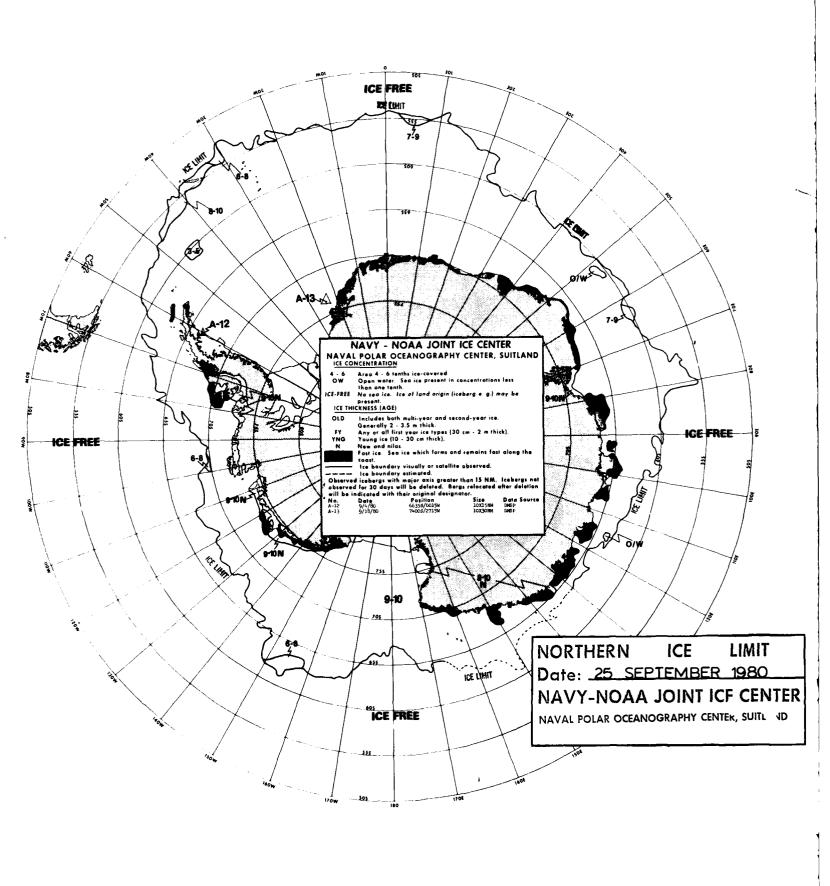


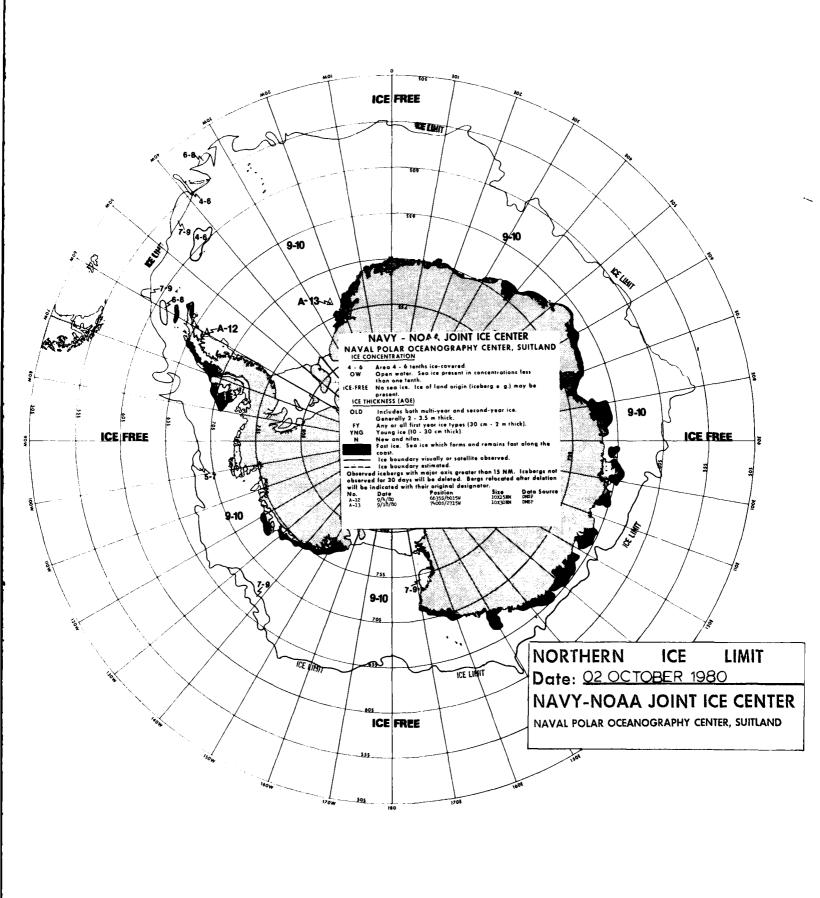


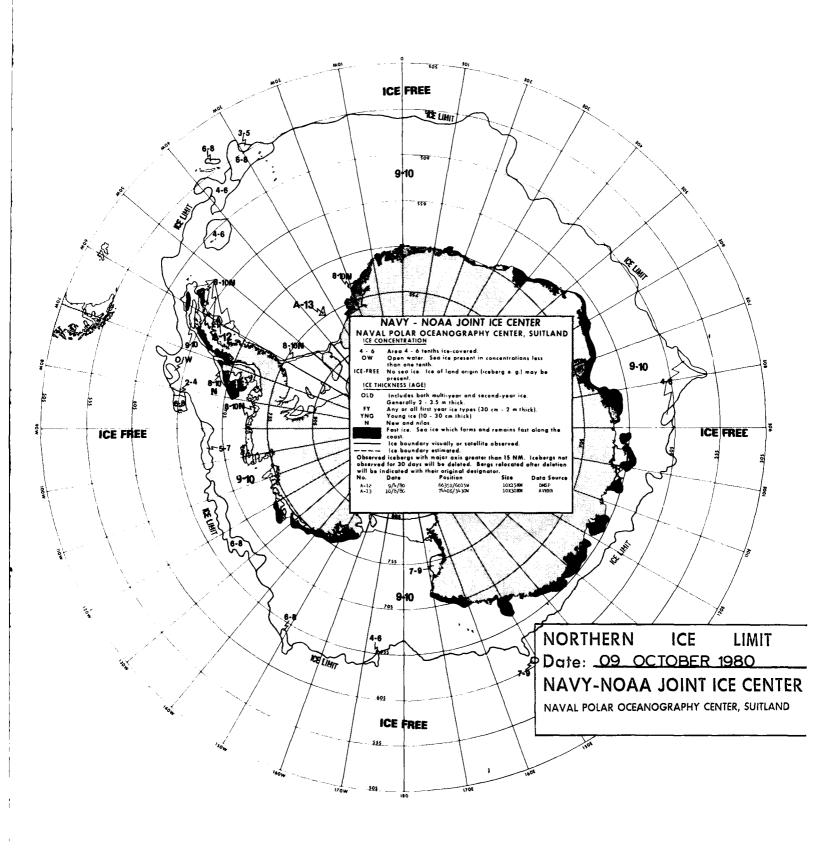


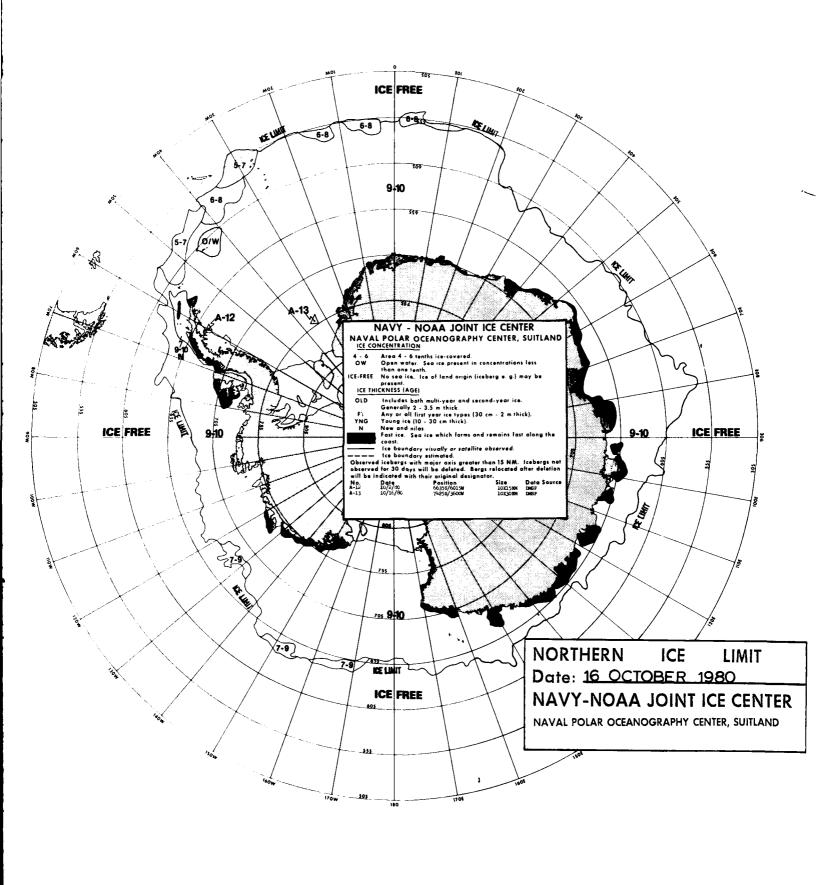


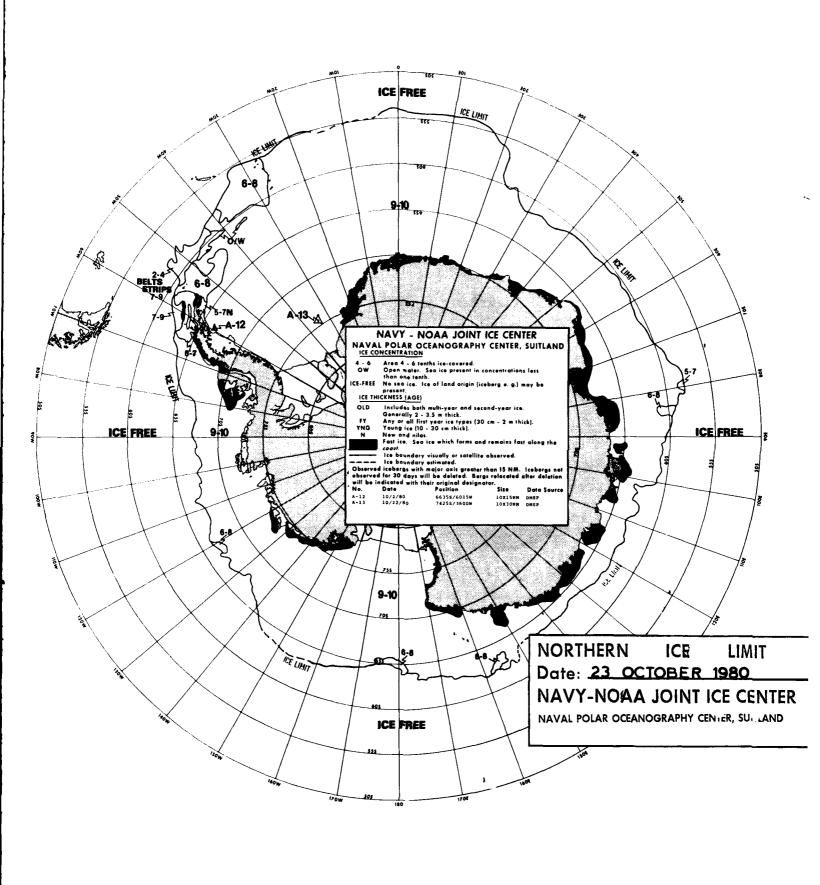


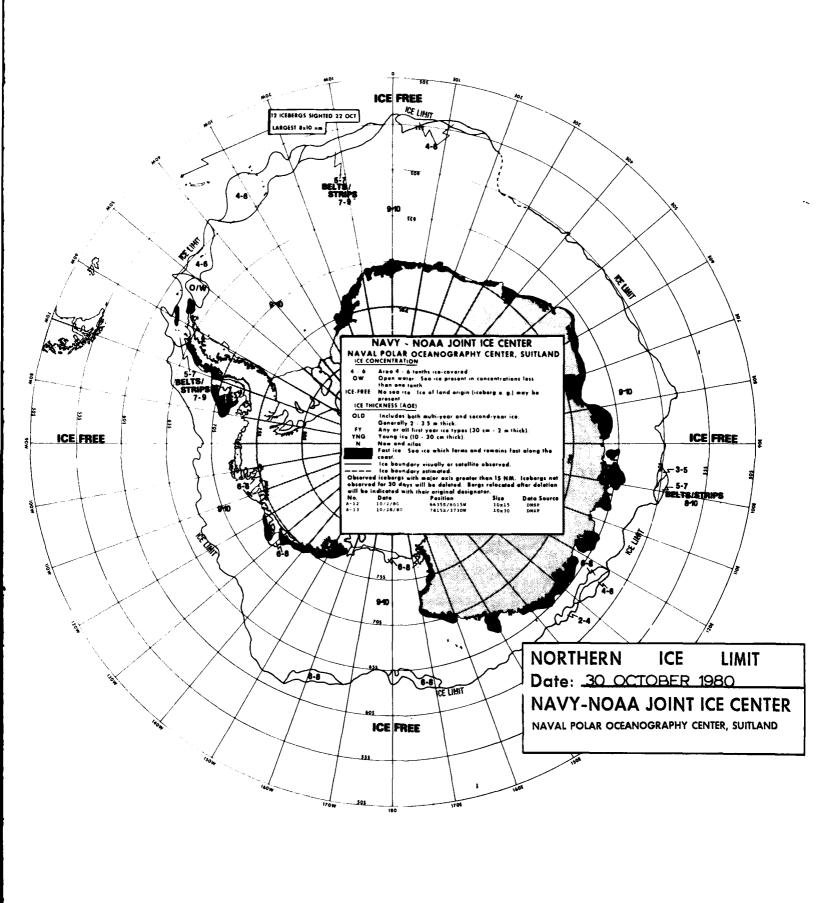


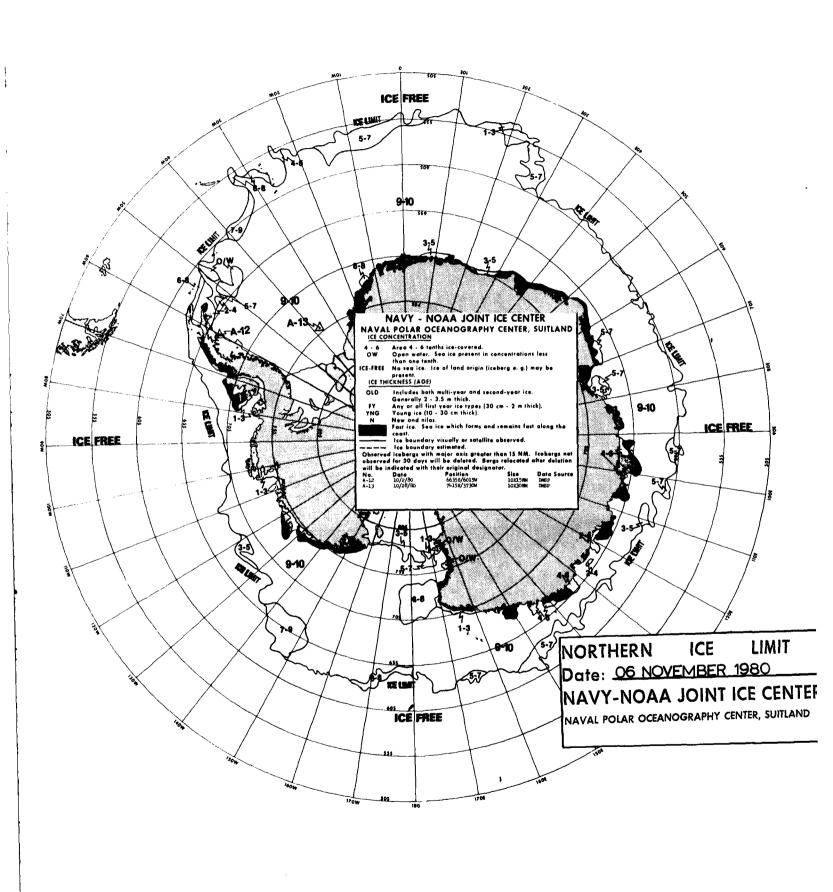


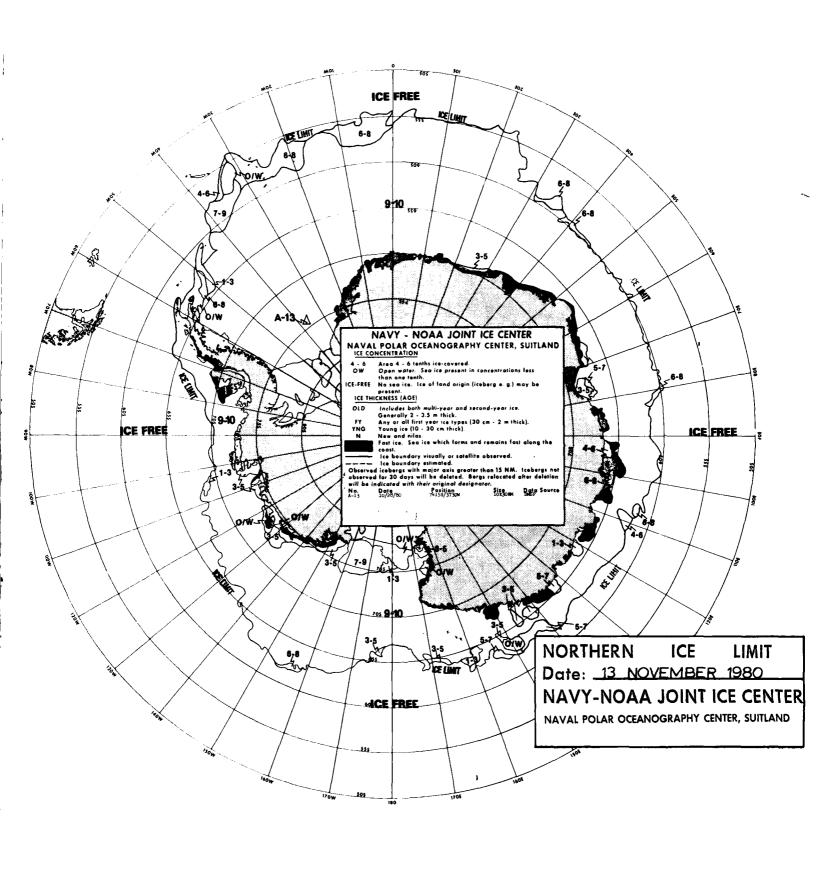


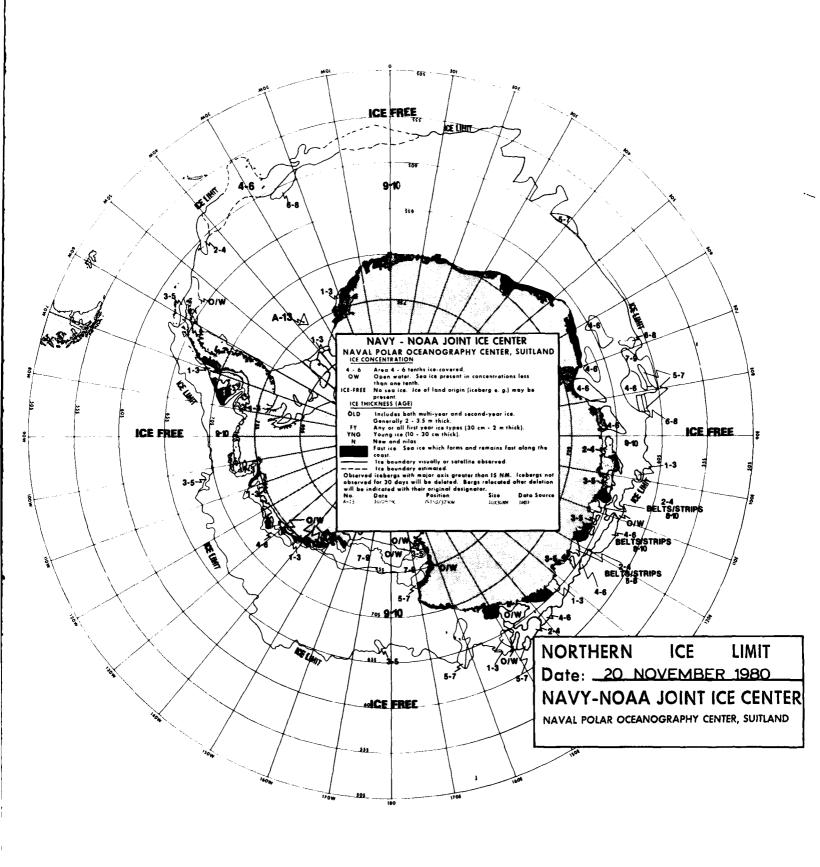


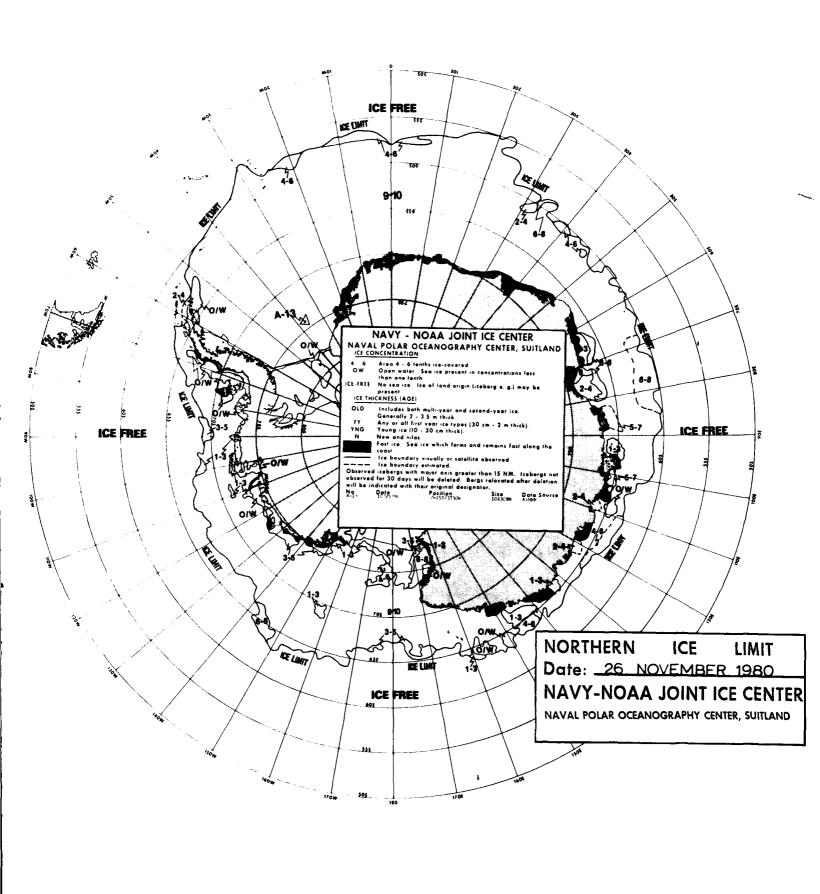


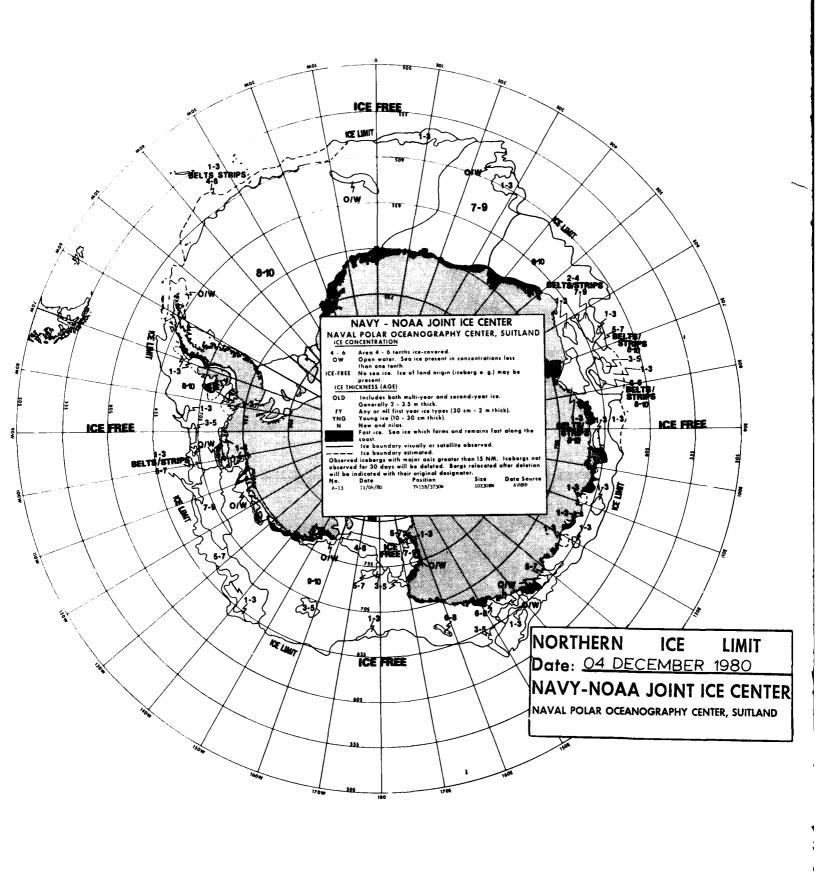


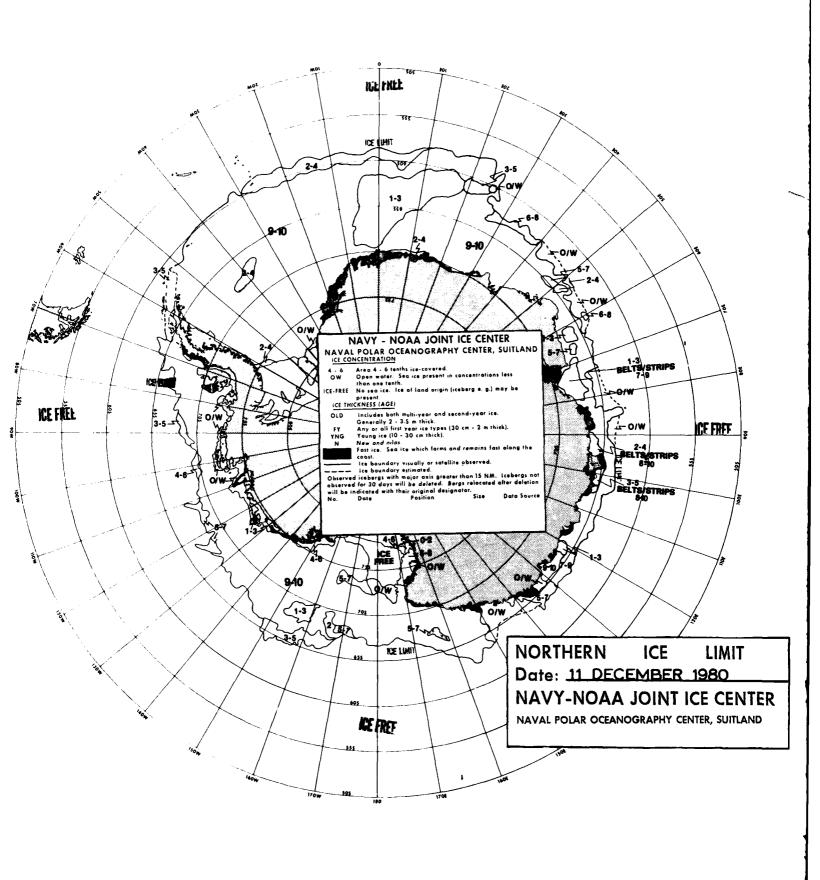


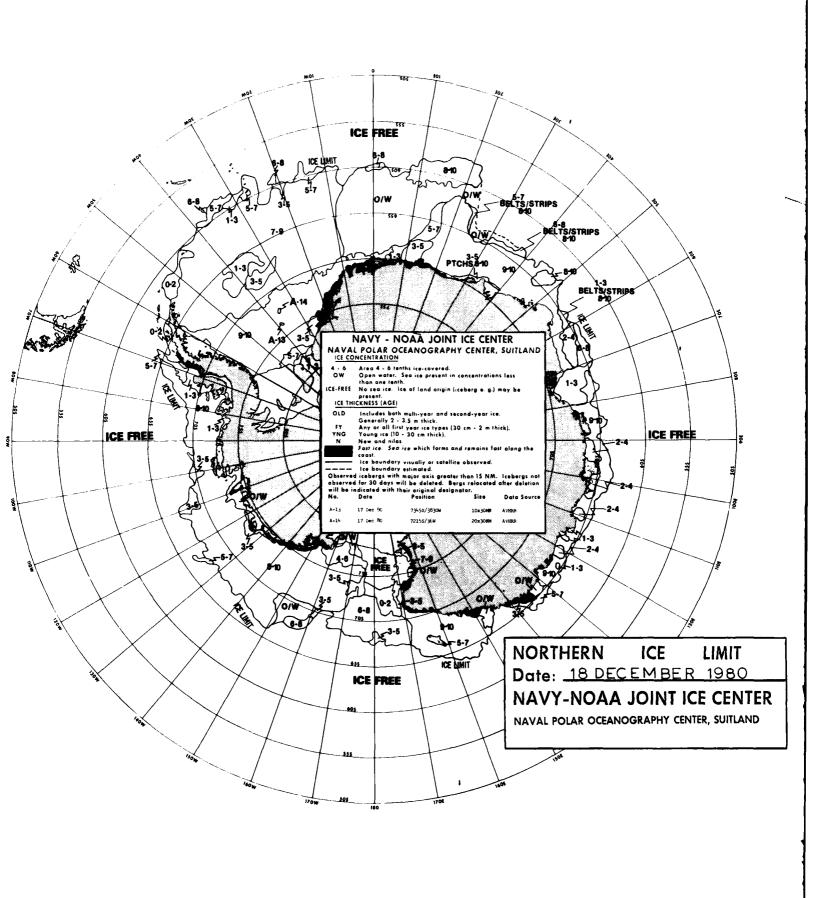












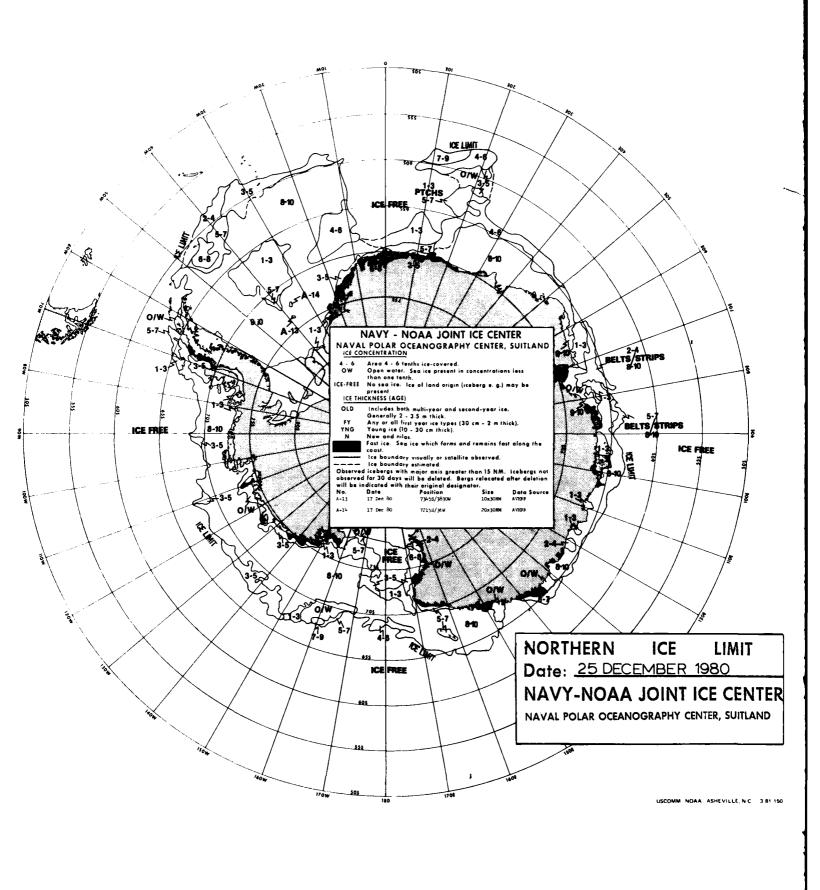


TABLE I TYPE OF SATELLITE IMAGERY UTILIZED DURING 1979 AND 1980

Time	Period	Satellite Remote Sensing				
From	То	Sensor Platform	Sensor Type	Spectral Region	Resolution	Coverage
1-79	1-79	NOAA-5	VHRR VIS IR	0.6-0.7 um 10.5-12.5um	1km 1km	Regional
2-79	11-80	TIROS-N	AVHRR HRPT/LAC VIS NIR IR	0.55-0.90um 3.55-3.93um 10.5-11.5um	1km 1km 1km	Regional
			GAC VIS IR	0.55-0.90um 10.5-11.5um	4km 4km	Global
1-79	8-80	DMSP	HR MI	0.4-1.1um 8.0-13.0um	3.7km 4.4km	Global
1-80	12-80	NOAA-6	AVHRR HRPT/LAC VIS NIR IR	0.55-0.68um 3.55-3.93um 10.5-11.5um	1km 1km 1km	Regional
2-80	12-80		GAC VIS IR	0.55-0.68um 10.5-11.5um	4km 4km	Global
1-79	12-80	NIMBUS-5	ESMR	1.55cm	25km	Global
4-80	12-80	NIMBUS-7	SMMR	1.66cm	50km	Global

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AVHRR - Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer

- Centimeter

DMSP - Defense Meteorological Satellite Program
ESMR - Electrically Scanning Microwave Radiometer
GAC - Global Area Coverage

HR - High Resolution (Visual Scanning Radiometer)
HRPT - High Resolution Picture Transmission
IR - Infrared

km - Kilometer
LAC - Local Area Coverage
MI - High Resolution (Infrared Scanning Radiometer)
NIR - Near Infrared

SMRR - Scanning Multifrequency Microwave Radiometer VHRR - Very High Resolution Radiometer

VIS - Visual um - Micrometer

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